

HARIYO BAN PROGRAM

Semi-Annual Performance Report

1 October 2013– 31 March, 2014

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(USAID) NEPAL MISSION**

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACA	Annapurna Conservation Area
ACAP	Annapurna Conservation Area Project
AEPC	Alternative Energy Promotion Centre
ANSAB	Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources
BAFER	Balchaur Forest and Environment Resource Development Centre
BaNP	Banke National Park
BCC	Biodiversity Conservation Center
BCF	Barandabhar Corridor Forest
BCN	Bird Conservation Nepal
BCT	Bahun, Chhetri, Thakuri
BDRC	Building Disaster Resilient Communities
BNP	Bardia National Park
BSc	Bachelor of Science
BSP	Biogas Sector Partnership
BZCF	Buffer Zone Community Forest
BZCFUG	Buffer Zone Community Forest User Group
BZUC	Buffer Zone User Committee
CA	Conservation Area
CAF-SC	Conservation Area Forests Sub Committee
CAMC	Conservation Area Management Committee
CAPA	Community Adaptation Plan for Action
CARE	Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere
CBA	Community-Based Adaptation
CBAPU	Community Based Anti-Poaching Unit
CBO	Community Based Organization
CC	Climate Change
CCA	Climate Change Adaptation
CCN	Chure Conservation Network
CDO	Chief District Officer
CF	Community Forest
CFCC	Community Forest Coordination Committee

CFDG	Community Forest Development Guideline
CFOP	Community Forest Operational Plan
CFUG	Community Forest User Group
CHAL	Chitwan Annapurna Landscape
CLAC	Community Learning and Action Center
CMDN	Center for Molecular Dynamics Nepal
CNP	Chitwan National Park
CO ₂	Carbon Dioxide
COFSUN	Community Based Forestry Supporters' Network, Nepal
CoLF	Collaborative Forest
CRMP	Community Resource Management Plan
CRT	Centre for Rural Technology
CSO	Civil Society Organization
DANAR	Dalit Alliance for Natural Resources Nepal
DCDO	Dhikurpokhari Community Development Organization
DCSO	District Soil Conservation Office
DDC	District Development Committee
DFO	District Forest Office
DFRS	Department of Forest Research and Survey
DFSCC	District Forest Sector Coordination Committee
DLA	District Line Agency
DNPWC	Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
DRM	Disaster Risk Management
DRR	Disaster Risk Reduction
DSCO	District Soil Conservation Office
DSCWM	Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management
DWO	Dalit Welfare Organization
EBA	Ecosystem Based Adaptation
ECTF	Environment Conservation Teacher's Forum
ELGF	Environment-friendly Local Governance Framework
EMMP	Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
ER-PIN	Emission Reduction Program Idea Note
ES	Environmental Services

ESMF	Environmental and Social Management Framework
FCPF	Forest Carbon Partnership Facility
FECOFUN	Federation of community Forestry Users Nepal
FEMMP	Framework Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan
FM	Frequency Modulation
FPIC	Free Prior and Informed Consent
FRA	Forest Resource Assessment
FUG	Forest User Group
FY	Fiscal Year
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GCAP	Gaurishankar Conservation Area Project
GCP	Global Conservation Program
GESI	Gender and Social Inclusion
GHG	Greenhouse Gas
GLA	Government Line Agency
GoN	Government of Nepal
GPS	Global Positioning System
GRRT	Green Recovery and Reconstruction Toolkit
HH	Household
HICAST	Himalayan College of Agricultural Sciences and Technology
HIMAWANTI	Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association
HWC	Human-Wildlife Conflict
IAPS	Invasive Alien Plant Species
ICCA	Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation
ICCRIO	Innovative Climate Change Resilient Income Opportunity
ICIMOD	International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICS	Improved Cooking Stove
ICVCA	Integrated Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment
ID	Identity
IDE	International Development Enterprises
IEC	Information Education and Communication
IGA	Income Generating Activity
IoA	Institute of Agriculture

IoF	Institute of Forestry
IPO	Indigenous People Organization
IR	Intermediate Result
IT	Information Technology
IUFRO	International Union of Forest Research Organizations
KAFCOL	Kathmandu Forestry College
LAPA	Local Adaptation Plan of Action
LDO	Local Development Office
LDRMP	Local Disaster Risk Management Plan
LEAF	Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests
LIDAR	Light Detection and Ranging
LIP	Livelihood Improvement Plan
LRP	Local Resource Person
LSU	Landscape Support Unit
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
MBCCS	Mahabharat Biodiversity Conservation Concern Society
MCA	Manaslu Conservation Area
MCAP	Manaslu Conservation Area Project
MHz	Megahertz
MODIS	Moderate-resolution Imaging Spectro Radiometer
MoFSC	Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
MoSTE	Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
MRV	Monitoring, Reporting and Verification
MSFP	Multi Stakeholder Forestry Project
MU	Mid-Western University
NAP	National Adaptation Plan
NAPA	National Adaptation Programme of Action
NARC	National Agricultural Research Council
NBS	National Biodiversity Strategy
NCCSP	Nepal Climate Change Support Project
NDC	Negative Determination with Condition
NEFIN	Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities
NFA	Nepal Foresters' Association

NGO	Non-Government Organization
NPWC	National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
NRM	Natural Resource Management
NTFP	Non-Timber Forest Product
NTNC	National Trust for Nature Conservation
PA	Protected Area
PAN	Permanent Account Number
PDD	Project Design Document
PES	Payment for Ecosystem Services
PGA	Participatory Governance Assessment
PHPA	Public Hearing and Public Auditing
PMC	Program Management Committee
PM&E	Participatory Monitoring and Evaluation
PMERL	Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation, Reflection and Learning
PMP	Performance Monitoring Plan
PPP	Public-Private Partnership
PRA	Participatory Rural Appraisal
PSC	Program Steering Committee
PVSE	Poor, Vulnerable and Socially Excluded
PWBR	Participatory Well-Being Ranking
RECOFTC	The Centre for People and Forests
REDD+	Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation Plus
REFLECT	Generated Freirean Literacy through Empowering Community Techniques
REL	Reference Emission Level
RFD	Regional Forest Directorate
RL	Reference Level
RPP	Readiness Preparation Proposal
RWG	REDD Working Group
SASON	Sociological/Anthropological Society of Nepal
SENSE	School Environment Conservation Education Network, Nepal
SERVIR	Regional Visualization and Monitoring System
SES	Social and Environmental Standards
SESA	Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment

SFM	Scientific Forest Management
SHL	Sacred Himalayan Landscape
SWOT	Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities and Threats
TAL	Terai Arc Landscape
ToR	Terms of Reference
ToT	Training of Trainer
UC	Users committee
UCPVA	Underlying Causes of Poverty and Vulnerability Analysis
UN	United Nations
UNFCCC	United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change
US	United States
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
USD	United States Dollar
VA	Vulnerability Assessment
VDC	Village Development Committee
VER	Verified Emissions Reductions
WAF	Women Advocacy Forum
WLC	Women Leadership Circle
WOCAN	Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources Management
WOO	Windows of Opportunity
WR	Wildlife Reserve
WRD	Western Region Directorate
WWF	World Wildlife Fund

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This is the first Hariyo Ban Program semi-annual performance report (01 October 2013 – 31 March 2014) prepared in accordance with the amended cooperative agreement which has changed the fiscal year cycle to July to June and has replaced quarterly reports with semi-annual ones.

This reporting period witnessed smooth implementation of Hariyo Ban activities across the two important landscapes: Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL). Year three activities started once the work plan was approved in late November. In addition to year three activities, several ongoing activities planned in years one and two have continued, and there has been a major focus on addressing key threats, drivers and climate vulnerabilities. In the first 2.5 years of implementation, Hariyo Ban has built a critical mass of outputs and results that will be gradually consolidated in the coming days and months to produce outcome level changes. Similarly, Hariyo Ban has tested different interventions and approaches which will be helpful in scaling up our efforts across both landscapes in the fourth year of the program.

With the second Constituent Assembly election successfully completed in November 2013, the operating environment has, for the most part, remained calm. Nepalese people now have increased hope for a new constitution. However, with conflicting interests of the different political parties, the effect of the constitution building process may have significant impacts outside of the Constituent Assembly. The political situation is therefore likely to remain fluid in the foreseeable future. Hariyo Ban will continue to assess the situation and prepare appropriate strategies to address emerging issues.

Strong coordination with the government agencies, local stakeholders and communities has resulted in increased ownership of the Program across different levels. Nonetheless, high expectations from the communities and stakeholders have created challenges for managing and demonstrating impacts at the landscape level.

Hariyo Ban covered a total of 24 districts, 222 VDCs and 7 municipalities during this period. In view of the need for greater program impact, Hariyo Ban has focused on consolidating work in the third year in areas where activities have already been implemented, rather than expanding to new areas. This has helped to build on the foundation established in years one and year two. In the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL), the Program worked in the Brahmadev, Karnali, Barandabhar, Kamdi and Parsa-Bagmati corridors; in Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL), the Program worked mainly in the Seti, Marsyangdi and Daraudi river basins and Annapurna and Manaslu Conservation Areas.

A team of 120 staff (40 women) from different consortium partners are fully engaged in program implementation, with support from other staff on a shared basis.

During this reporting period, a total of 123,570 people participated in and benefited from program activities. This included 51,449 women (42%), 18,827 Dalit (15%), 52,158 Janajatis (42%), 46,905 Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri (38%), 715 Madhesi (1%), 14,155 poor (11%) and 5,918 youth (5%).

Biodiversity Conservation

The overall objective of this component is to reduce threats to biodiversity in target landscapes. With the results of threats assessments of all corridors and river basins in TAL and CHAL in place, a number of interventions were pursued to address threats to biodiversity conservation, improve habitat for wildlife species, improve governance of natural resource management (NRM) groups, and

improve livelihoods of forest dependent communities.

Several survey studies on focal species were conducted during this reporting period to expand the current understanding of ecology, behavior and distribution of species in their particular habitat. They include tiger, leopard, rhino, dolphin and gharial status survey in TAL; and surveys of snow leopard (and its prey base) and grey wolf are ongoing in Annapurna Conservation Area (ACA)-Manaslu Conservation Area (MCA) complex. Preparatory work for national baseline study of marsh mugger has been initiated and the results are expected by the end of 2014. Other important activities under this intermediate result (IR) include ID-based rhino monitoring in all rhino bearing PAs; regular management of translocated blackbucks in Suklaphanta Wildlife Reserve (WR); restoration of key habitats including forests, grasslands and wetlands; installation of power fencing to address human wildlife conflict; a number of governance-related activities to strengthen the governance of NRM groups; and livelihoods improvement activities, including: skill development training, income generating activities, and support for small scale green enterprise development.

The Hariyo Ban Program has contributed to the conservation of populations of focal species, including tigers, rhinos and prey species through the restoration of key habitats including wetlands of international importance, mobilization of community based anti-poaching units (CBAPUs) in critical areas, addressing human wildlife conflict, and improving lives of the communities living in or near areas occupied by tigers.

Mobilization of CBAPUs and habitat management activities under IR 1 directly contributed to IR 2. CBAPU mobilization helps to reduce the illegal and unsustainable harvest of forest resources, thereby improving the quality of the forest. Similarly, habitat management through plantation and regeneration helps increase the forest cover and increases the carbon sequestration.

Sustainable Landscapes

In the first and second years, the Hariyo Ban Program supported the Government of Nepal in the development of enabling policies for REDD+ and the establishment of payments for ecosystem services. Students, Local Resource Persons (LRPs) and staff of the Hariyo Ban consortium partners were trained in greenhouse gas (GHG) monitoring, sustainable management of forests, and the REDD+ equitable benefit sharing mechanism. In the third year, the Program has supported the Ministry of Land Reform and Management in the preparation of the Land Use Policy Implementation Plan and the development of extension materials to promote the national land use policy. The Program supported the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation (MoFSC) in preparing the Forestry Sector Strategy of Nepal, and also helped with the development of the national REDD+ strategy. The Program supported the development of an Emission Reduction Program Idea Note (ER-PIN) for 12 districts in TAL, which was submitted to the Forest Carbon Fund of the Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF) and will help pave the way for performance-based payments for REDD+ in Nepal. The Program also initiated the development of a Project Design Document (PDD) for the second Gold Standard Biogas verified emissions reduction (VER) Project in TAL. In addition, the Program supported feasibility studies for payments for environmental services (PES) in Phewa watershed and Marsyangdi river sub-basin in CHAL.

In year three, the Program conducted a multi-stakeholder consultation on Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment (SESA) at the landscape level. Support was also provided for the meeting of technical working groups, a meeting of REDD+ civil society organizations (CSOs) and indigenous

people organizations (IPOs), and training was provided on Sustainable Forest Management, biogas plant and improved cook stove installation. In year three, the Hariyo Ban Program also provided a number of capacity building trainings for staff of the Government of Nepal, civil society members and community members. The Program also initiated a study to identify an equitable benefit sharing mechanism, and initiated a forest carbon baseline study in CHAL using satellite images and ground-based inventory. Furthermore, nine events were held during this reporting period, including: exposure visits, orientation on climate change/REDD+ for journalists, REDD+ sensitization workshop at the community level, forest fire hazard mapping, forest fire and hazard management training, regional level forest fire management safety workshop, and the sharing of PES study findings.

Climate Change Adaptation

The activities conducted during the first two years of the project focused on building capacity of priority stakeholders at different levels to understand climate change impacts, preparing community adaptation plans for action (CAPAs), and implementing the identified activities to address the adverse impacts of climate change. The project completed a landscape level vulnerability assessment of CHAL looking at the vulnerability of major ecosystems and land uses, including a study that modeled projected impacts on major forest types as climate change advances. River basin level threats were also assessed by evaluating drivers and vulnerability, using Miradi software, in the Seti and Marsyangdi river basins and Daraundi sub-river basin. The results from the river basin and ecosystem assessments at different levels are being applied to community adaptation planning.

This reporting period focused on participatory vulnerability assessment, training and awareness raising activities on climate change issues and climate adaptation, preparation of gender-responsive and inclusive local adaptation plans and their effective implementation, and continuous engagement with relevant stakeholders and institutions on mainstreaming climate change provisions in their periodic plans.

During this reporting period, a total of 18 vulnerability assessments were conducted and 36 CAPA prepared. Similarly, Hariyo Ban Program supported implementation of 107 CAPAs. Many events were organized to mainstream CAPA into local adaptation planning, particularly at District Development Committee (DDC) and VDC level. A total of Rs. 10,846,360 has been mobilized for the implementation of CAPA with Hariyo Ban providing Rs. 6,709,748 (62%); VDC, Municipality, Government line agencies Rs. 2,890,775 (27%), and communities Rs. 1,245,837 (11%). A total of 4 local adaptation plans of action (LAPAs) were prepared in 4 VDCs and 4 Districts during this period.

Cross-Cutting Themes

Gender Equality and Social Inclusion: The Hariyo Ban Program conducted governance, and gender and social inclusion (GESI) rapid assessments in 913 CFUGs across TAL and CHAL. Four studies were completed on governance, power dynamics, GESI-responsive policy frameworks and gender-based violence. The findings of these studies have been important in better understanding the current situation and developing a way forward that ensures meaningful engagement of women and socially excluded groups in conservation and climate change initiatives. Investment in Community Learning and Action Centers (CLACs) has resulted in several positive changes, including: increased engagement of communities in decisions and interventions of natural resource management and

biodiversity conservation; consolidated community efforts for sanitation; addressing the discriminatory practice of isolating women during menstruation; increased access to financial opportunities through cooperative development; and leveraging resources from different organizations. Most of the GESI interventions have been focused on increasing meaningful engagement of women and socially excluded groups in conservation and climate change endeavors both REDD+ and adaptation. It has helped in generating more community ownership and efforts that will ultimately contribute in sustaining these endeavors.

Governance: Hariyo Ban has also continuously supported NRM groups in strengthening their internal governance by adopting good governance practices such as Participatory Governance Assessment (PGA), Participatory Well-Being Ranking (PWBR) and Public Hearing and Public Auditing (PHPA). Hariyo Ban found that only 3.6% of CFUGs have conducted all three practices (PGA, PWBR and PHPA) and have allocated 35% of forest revenue for livelihood promotion of poor marginalized groups, which is the fourth criterion of the good governance standard. These matters have been brought to the attention of management, and the appropriate strategies will be adopted to achieve substantial results in the future. Increased internal good governance of NRM groups has supported in increasing transparency and representation of women and socially excluded groups thereby avoiding possibilities of elite capture and strengthening community ownership on conservation efforts.

Overarching Themes and Issues

Windows of Opportunity: A number of innovative subawards have been funded under the Windows of Opportunity. Many of these are currently being implemented, and preliminary reports have been received. These subawards embrace a wide range of activities addressing climate change issues, women's rights and leadership development, and policy implementation. Currently, ten proposals from CSOs and four from the Government of Nepal are under the sub-award preparation process, and a second call for proposals is planned for April 2014.

Small grants were awarded for student research and for local community activities. Hariyo Ban partners have engaged 14 interns at the central and field level (11 females and three males). Out of this total, World Wildlife Fund (WWF) Nepal recruited eight (5 females and 3 males) who are working in areas of community-based conservation, river basin management, and wildlife movement across TAL's eastern border. Similarly, Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE) Nepal recruited six Dalit women interns who are based in TAL and CHAL and are working in biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, GESI and governance.

Monitoring and Evaluation : In year two, the Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) Unit focused on capacity building, M&E system strengthening, progress reporting, joint monitoring visits, review reflection and planning meetings, and support for the Government of Nepal in monitoring, review, reflection and planning processes. Review and reflection meetings in year three were conducted at the central and landscape levels, and monitoring visits were conducted in CHAL by the Hariyo Ban core team with support from the MoFSC for field activity monitoring. These review and reflection meetings were instrumental in clarifying progress, issues and challenges faced by the program team, and determining how to address these challenges.

Observations from the field monitoring, including achievements and gaps, were shared with the field team and appropriate actions were planned to address the gaps observed in the field. Regular support

has been provided to the consortium partners in database management and progress reporting.

The data automation system is in place and in use. The Program trained the database software users in the core team and consortium partners, and continues to provide support as needed to address any emerging issues. The results chains, performance indicators, and indicator reference sheets were reviewed, and a revised Performance Monitoring Plan (PMP) will be shared with USAID in the next quarter. Consultation meetings were held with consortium partners and USAID to seek feedback on the PMP, and baseline figures for the governance and gender-based violence related indicators were obtained and included in the PMP.

Communications: A number of activities were conducted under communications to help achieve Hariyo Ban Program objectives. They have helped raise general understanding of program interventions for target audiences, and have helped in influencing knowledge, attitudes and behavior of our key audiences. The focus of communications has been on sharing the Hariyo Ban Program successes and stories and approaches with the general public, donors, stakeholders and especially the media. Key activities conducted during this period include the celebration of the 104th International Women's Day, media visits and interactions, radio programs, production and dissemination of weekly highlights and newsletters, production and distribution of reports and studies, stickers, policy briefs, flip charts, briefing papers, posters and audiovisuals. The presence of Hariyo Ban Program interventions and activities in various media has boosted the visibility of program communications.

Environmental Compliance: As part of environmental compliance, a broader Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) for activities categorized as Negative Determination with Condition (NDC) has been prepared based on the framework environmental mitigation and monitoring plan (FEMMP) developed in year two. Staff of consortium partners was trained to identify site specific environmental impacts of NDC activities, as well as to prepare site specific environmental mitigation and monitoring plans for the identified impacts. These plans are being prepared by field staff and implementing partners, with support from staff of the Hariyo Ban Program.

Management

During this reporting period, the Program Steering Committee Working Group and the Program Management Committee each met twice, and the core team continued to meet regularly.

Hariyo Ban is undertaking a major part of its implementation in the third year, guided by studies and assessments from the previous years and making good use of capacity it has built. There is good progress as consortium partners try to complete what is essentially a 12 month work plan in 9 months. Gradually, the Program has been able to demonstrate more results at the outcome level. Consortium partners are demonstrating enhanced mutual understanding, collaboration and complementarity.

After a long delay, Hariyo Ban was able to re-launch the Windows of Opportunity with a public call for proposals for civil society organizations (CSOs) and Government of Nepal (GoN). The program is planning another call for CSOs shortly with funds brought forward from Year four. The delay in receiving authorization to do small-scale construction activities under this year's work plan (apart from biogas which is already approved) is a major concern. All consortium partners and many beneficiaries have activities that are held up by this and it is also affecting our budget pipeline. Unless this is approved shortly nearly all Year 3 construction work will have to be deferred to Year 4.

This year we have experienced some staff turnover in certain key positions in the core team and consortium partners which has negatively affected smooth program implementation.

1. INTRODUCTION

Funded by USAID, the Hariyo Ban Program began operating in Nepal in August 2011 and will run for a period of five years. The Program is being implemented by four core partners: WWF Nepal (Prime recipient), Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere (CARE), National Trust for Nature Conservation (NTNC), and the Federation of Community Forestry Users in Nepal (FECOFUN). The Hariyo Ban Program works on three core, interwoven components: biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscapes, and climate change adaptation; with livelihoods, governance, and gender and social inclusion being important cross-cutting themes. This Semi-Annual Performance Report covers the period from October 2013 through March 2014. This report has been prepared in accordance with the provisions in the modified Cooperative Agreement, in which the Fiscal Year (FY) has been changed to a July-June cycle instead of an October-September cycle. During this reporting period, Hariyo Ban has implemented year three activities, as well as several activities initiated or delayed in year two, and multi-year research and monitoring related activities initiated in year one.

1.1 Goal and objectives

The overall goal of the Hariyo Ban Program is *to reduce adverse impacts of climate change and threats to biodiversity in Nepal*. The Program works through multiple level interventions in two priority landscapes with high biodiversity value, namely the Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) and Chitwan Annapurna Landscape (CHAL). This work is complemented by supporting the strengthening of an enabling policy environment at the national level.

The three objectives of the Hariyo Ban Program are:

- Reduce threats to biodiversity in targeted landscapes;
- Build the structures, capacity and operations necessary for effective sustainable landscape management, with a focus on reducing emissions from deforestation and forest degradation (REDD+) readiness;
- Increase the ability of targeted human and ecological communities to adapt to the adverse impacts of climate change.

1.2 Overview of beneficiaries and stakeholders

During this reporting period, the Hariyo Ban Program engaged and worked with many target beneficiaries and stakeholders, including the following:

Community level:

- Poor, vulnerable and socially excluded (PVSE) men and women associated with the Community Learning and Action Centers (CLACs)

- Poor users identified through the Participatory Well-Being Ranking (PWBR)
- Executive committees and general members of NRM groups, including CFUGs, Buffer Zone Community Forest User Groups (BZCFUGs), Buffer Zone User Committees (BZUCs), Conservation Area Management Committees (CAMCs), Community Forest Coordination Committees (CFCCs) and leasehold forestry groups
- Mothers' groups
- Executives and members of cooperatives
- Community Based Anti-Poaching Units (CBAPUs)
- Local Resource Persons (LRPs)

Nepalese civil society, academia, research centers and private sector organizations:

- FECOFUN District Chapters
- Local non-government organizations (NGOs)
- Himalayan College of Agricultural Sciences and Technology (HICAST)
- Mid-Western University (MU)
- Center for Molecular Dynamics Nepal (CMDN)
- Nepal Agricultural Research Council
- Hotel Association Nepal
- Hariyo Ban resource partners: Institute of Forestry, Dalit Alliance For Natural Resources Nepal (DANAR), Community Based Forestry Supporters' Network, Nepal (COFSUN), Center For Molecular Dynamics Nepal (CMDN), Asia Network for Sustainable Agriculture and Bioresources (ANSAB), Arbonaut, Mercy Corps, Bird Conservation Nepal (BCN), Centre for Rural Technology (CRT), School Environment Conservation Education Network, Nepal (SENSE), Himalayan Grassroots Women's Natural Resource Management Association (HIMAWANTI), Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC), International Development Enterprises (IDE), Biogas Sector Partnership (BSP), Clean Energy Nepal, and Rupantaran.

Government of Nepal

- Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation
- Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment
- Department of Forests
- Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation
- Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management
- Department of Forest Research and Survey
- Department of Plant Resources
- District Forest Offices
- District Soil Conservation Offices
- National Parks
- District Development Committees
- Village Development Committees

National and Regional Programs

- Multi Stakeholder Forestry Project (MSFP)
- Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF)
- Initiative for Climate Change Adaptation (ICCA)
- Forest Resource Assessment (FRA)
- Nepal Climate Change Support Project (NCCSP)
- Suaahara Project
- Sajhedari Bikaas
- Health for Life Project
- Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems Project

1.3 Working areas

In year three, Hariyo Ban covered 24 Districts, 222 VDCs and 7 municipalities. Out of this total, 12 districts, 112 VDCs and five municipalities are in TAL and 12 districts, 110 VDCs and two municipalities are in CHAL. Districts covered in TAL include Banke, Bara, Bardia, Chitwan, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Parsa, Rautahat and Surkhet. In CHAL, the districts include Dhading, Gorkha, Gulmi, Kaski, Lamjung, Myagdi, Nuwakot, Palpa, Parbat, Rasuwa, Syangja and Tanahu.

The names of the VDCs and other details are provided in **Annex 1**.



Figure 1: Hariyo Ban working areas in TAL and CHAL

2. MAJOR HIGHLIGHTS OF THE REPORTING PERIOD

2.1 Progress on Work Plan Implementation

2.1.1 Biodiversity Conservation

The overall objective of this component is to reduce threats to biodiversity in target landscapes. With the results of threats assessments of all corridors and river basins in TAL and CHAL in place, a number of interventions were pursued to address threats to biodiversity conservation, improve habitat for wildlife species, improve governance of NRM groups, and improve livelihoods of forest dependent communities.

Several survey studies on focal species were conducted to expand the current understanding of ecology, behavior and distribution of species in their particular habitat. They include tiger, leopard, rhino, dolphin and gharial status survey in TAL; and survey of snow leopard and its prey base as well as grey wolf is ongoing in ACA-MCA complex. Preparatory work for national baseline study of marsh mugger has been initiated and the result is expected by the end of 2014. Other important activities under this IR include ID-based rhino monitoring in all rhino bearing PAs; regular management of translocated blackbucks in Shuklaphanta WR; restoration of key habitats including forests, grasslands and wetlands; installation of power fence to address human wildlife conflict; a number of governance related activities to strengthen the governance of NRM groups; and livelihoods improvement activities including skill development training, income generating activities and support for small scale green enterprise development.

The Hariyo Ban Program has contributed to the conservation of populations of focal species, including tigers, rhinos, and prey species through the restoration of key habitats including wetlands of international importance, mobilization of community based anti-poaching units (CBAPUs) in critical areas, addressing human wildlife conflict, and improving lives of the communities living in or near areas occupied by tigers. The government of Nepal celebrated its second rhino zero poaching year this year where the roles of local communities, CBAPUs and conservation partners were acknowledged and well appreciated. Mobilization of CBAPUs and habitat management activities under IR 1 directly contributed to IR 2. CBAPU mobilization helps to reduce the illegal and unsustainable harvest of forest resources thereby improving the quality of the forest. Similarly, habitat management through plantation and regeneration helps increase the forest cover and increases the carbon sequestration. Summary of progress under component is given in Table 1. Please note that the table includes activities in the recent Amendment 1 to the work plan that NTNC is undertaking.

Table 1: Summary of Progress in Biodiversity Conservation

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
1	Biodiversity Conservation							
1.1	Threat to focal species reduced							
1.1.1	Research and monitoring							
	Status survey of key wildlife species (tiger, Gharial, dolphin, rhinoceros, and snow leopard)	5 Species					Tiger and monitoring in Karnali, Kamdi, Khata and Basanta corridors is completed, but ongoing in in Laljhadi; dry season Gharial and dolphin monitoring is ongoing. Swamp deer monitoring is also ongoing in Shuklaphanta. NTNC is undertaking snow leopard monitoring in ACA-MCA complex and is expected by the end of the next quarter.	
	Status survey of prey base of snow leopard, tiger and common leopard in Barandabhar	3 Studies					Tiger and common leopard and their prey base survey have been completed. Snow leopard prey base survey will be conducted in May and June.	
	Baseline survey of marsh mugger	1 Species					Mapping of potential sites has been accomplished. Actual survey will be done during the dry cold season (Nov-Dec 2014)	
	Ecology, behavior and habitat use of three focal species (swamp deer, black buck, grey wolf)	3 Species					Ongoing and work on all three species will be continued in 4 rd year. Plan has been made to purchase few radio collar to closely monitor the swamp deer population in Shuklaphanta. Necessary equipment will be purchased in last quarter.	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	Focal species monitoring (rhino ID based, gharial and red panda, the latter with WWF cost share)	3 Species					Accomplished. Final report is being prepared	
	<i>Learning Agenda:</i> Study of importance of corridor for north-south linkage in CHAL	1 Study					This will be done through a Windows of Opportunity (WOO) grant. We are now in a grant process.	
	Climate change impact monitoring in biodiversity and local livelihoods	4 Sites					Monitoring grids have been set in three sites and grids in trans-Himalayan region will be established in May	
	Mapping wildlife trade routes	1 Study					Grant in process	
1.1.2	<i>Species conservation and reintroduction</i>							
	Conservation management of newly established sub population of black buck	1 Species					Ongoing	
	Expansion of black buck relocation area in Hirapur						Will be done in 3 rd quarter	
	Support to community engagement in key wildlife species conservation (vulture, ghoral and dolphin)	3 Species					Ongoing	
	Support to community engagement in important flora conservation (Bijaya sal, Sati sal, Chanp, Okhar, Tatelo) conservation	5 Species					Ongoing	
	Reintroduction of rhinoceros based on feasibility study conducted by WWF and NTNC in support of the Department of National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (DNPWC)	1 Species					Postponed	This activity will be done after approval from GoN is secured.
	Small mammal national workshop	1 No					Grant in process	Planned for early May
1.1.3	<i>Build capacity to reduce threats to focal species</i>							
	Formation/mobilization of CBAPUs	37 No					Completed. 24 new CBAPUs were formed, and 13 existing CBAPUs were mobilized	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	Capacity building of CBAPUs	51 No					Ongoing. 15 CBAPU training events. The target will be met by the end of next reporting period.	
	Strengthening CBAPUs	71 No					Ongoing	
	Support to CBAPU networking and annual meeting	1 No					Completed	
	Corridor level meeting on poaching issue	1 No					Preparatory work completed	Will be done in last quarter
	Government line agency (GLA) institutional capacity building	4 Sites					Equipment support and capacity building training were done under this activity	
	Capacity building of PA officers in climate change related issues in biodiversity conservation.	1 No					Two trainings were conducted for PA officers, jointly with IR III	
	Training, equipping and mobilizing Citizen Scientists	130 Persons					A total of 107 citizen scientists were capacitated and mobilized in Tal (64) and CHAL (43). The target will be met by the next reporting period	
	Eco-club formation, training and mobilization	42 No					Ongoing	
	Eco-library support	2 No					Support for two schools in Karnali and Laljhadi corridor areas	
1.1.4	<i>Management of human-wildlife conflict (HWC)</i>							
	Relief and rescue fund support	2 Sites					Grant support provided for the eastern TAL elephant conflict areas. Some support was also provided in Laljhadi corridor areas for property damage (6hh)	
	HWC awareness and mitigation, with priority in eastern TAL	5 km					Preliminary survey and HWC prone areas in the eastern TAL already mapped and working with District forest Offices to establish power fences in critical area. A number of interaction meetings with local communities were also organized	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	Power fence impact study						This will be done in last quarter	
	Developing sustainable financing mechanism for power fence maintenance	1 piloting					NTNC will work with local community to develop the mechanism	
	Study on human – large mammal co-existence	1 study					This study will be initiated in last quarter and will continue for next two years	
	Snake bite treatment center support	1 No					Complete	
<i>1.1.5</i>	<i>Transboundary cooperation</i>							
	Transboundary meeting	1 No					Will be held in last quarter of this financial year	
<i>1.1.6</i>	<i>Addressing adverse impacts of large infrastructures</i>							
	Study of potential impact of Bheri River diversion on ecosystem of Babai river sub-basin	1 Study					Will be undertaken in May	
	Study on impact of rural roads in biodiversity, tourism and local livelihoods in Annapurna CA	1 Study					Discussion concerning stakeholders is ongoing, and a study is to be undertaken	
	Engagement with GoN, developers and communities to understand the likely impact of two irrigation canals in western TAL	1 Observation					Ongoing	
	Support for reduction of adverse impacts of Tanahun dam on wildlife	1 Study					Delayed. The work has not yet started and we are waiting for the developers.	
	Investigation of feasibility of environmental flows study of Gandaki basin	1 Study					Initial planning discussions held	
	Initiation of dialogue with GoN authority and developers to create wildlife friendly passage in irrigation canal in Karnali corridor and Banke National Park (BaNP)	2 Meetings					Dialogue ongoing and will be continued	
<i>1.1</i>	<i>WWF Cost share activities</i>							
	Status survey of focal species (tiger/prey base and Dolphin)						Completed	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	Capacity building and mobilization of CBAPUs and eco-clubs	172 No					Completed	
	Institutional capacity strengthening of Government line agencies	1 No					capacity building in global positioning system (GPS) and equipment supports	
1.2	Threats to targeted landscape reduced							
<i>1.2.1</i>	<i>Undertake habitat restoration and management</i>							
	Grassland management	325 ha					Ongoing	
	Habitat restoration in corridors and bottlenecks	68 ha					Ongoing	
	River corridor conservation						Ongoing	
	Land use mapping	3 No					Ongoing	
	Promotion of improved cooking stoves (ICSs) to reduce pressure on forest	280 No					Ongoing	
	Livestock grazing pressure management	5 Sites					Ongoing	
<i>1.2.2</i>	<i>Wetland management and invasive species control</i>							
	Invasive species control strategy formulation	1 No					The international workshop has been planned for the last week of March. The formulation of strategy work will be started after the workshop is conducted.	
	Mechanism for biological control of water hyacinth	1 Study					National Agricultural Research Council (NARC) is still working on this research project.	
	Community engagement to manage invasive alien plant species (IAPS) in forest ecosystems	100 ha					Will be completed by the end of this fiscal year	
	Community engagement to manage IAPS in one critical wetland	1 No					Completed in Bishazari, this will be continued by engaging local communities	
	Wetland restoration and management	7 No					Ongoing	
<i>1.2.3</i>	<i>Critical sub-watershed management</i>							
	Assessment of biophysical/socio-economic	1 No					Ongoing, draft plans prepared and final	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	condition and preparation of sub-watershed plans						plans expected to be accomplished by end of June.	
	Support to communities (including women) to implement sub-watershed management plan	7 No					Ongoing. Support will be extended as soon as GoN endorses these management plans. We are expecting this within the next reporting period	
	Support to Department of Soil Conservation and Watershed Management (DSCWM) to review and print Green Book – White Book (policy guideline for watershed management)	1 No					Consultation with DSCWM ongoing	
1.2.4	<i>WWF cost share activities</i>							
	Habitat restoration including wetlands	280 ha					Ongoing	
1.3	Internal governance of community groups responsible for ecosystem management strengthened							
1.3.1	<i>Build capacity and promote natural resource governance</i>							
	Workshop on governance practices (partners, CSOs and GLA staff)	1 No					Planned for next reporting period	
	Interaction meeting on PVSE leadership for engagement of men and elites	14 No					2 events conducted. Ongoing.	
	Internship for Dalit women	3 Positions					Recruited 6 Dalit women interns	
	Best female leadership recognition	Event					NTNC organized the event on International Women's Day	
	Orientation on Community Forest Development Guideline (CFDG), Forestry Sector GESI strategy for communities	66 Events					Ongoing. 16 orientation events on forest development guidelines conducted	
	Orientation on CFDG for CFUG executive committee members						Ongoing.	
	Capacitate NRM groups in office management, record keeping and monitoring	12 Events					2 events conducted. Ongoing.	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	Support for governance strengthening and promotion activities (PGA, PWBR and PHPA)	93 Groups					38 PHPA in 36 groups, 14 PGA, 25 PWBR	
	Participatory governance assessment of conservation area management committees of ACA	57 Groups					4 PGA conducted in CAMCs	
	Workshop on community forest governance	1 Event					Planned for next quarter	
	Training on governance and social accountability	39 Events					5 events have been completed	
	GESI sensitization for CBAPUs, partner organization staff members and corridor stakeholders	1 Event					Completed 2 events.	
1.3.2	<i>Awareness building programs</i>							
	Awareness on biodiversity conservation, climate change issues through audio-visual, eco-clubs, mass campaigns and printed materials	41 No					15 events completed	
	Interaction with political parties, GLAs and NGOs	1 Event					Planned for next period	
	Documentation of success stories and sharing	1 No					Completed NRM governance assessment based on case studies	
1.3.3	WWF Cost share activities	Events						
	Strengthen governance in NRM groups	372 groups						
1.4	Income from sustainable sources of livelihood for forest dependent communities increased							
1.4.1	<i>Support to community based green enterprises/cooperatives</i>							
	Livelihood improvement plan (LIP) preparation and support	192 hh					172 households (HHs) supported	
	Skill based training (vocational training)	193 hh					393 people trained	
	Green enterprise	14/280 No/hh					47 HHs	
	Income generation training and support	775 hh					Income generating activity (IGA) support for 610 HHs provided	
	Eco-tourism promotion	7/175 Site/hh					5 sites in TAL and CHAL identified and supported to establish eco-tourism villages	
	Training of trainers (ToT) on value chain analysis for enterprise promotion	1 No					Planned for next period	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	Sub-sector analysis (dairy and other enterprises)	4 No					Planned for next period	
	Support for non-timber forest product (NTFP) nursery establishment (through government)	3 No					Planned for next period	
1.4.2	Feasibility study on non-carbon benefits from wildlife conservation	1 No					Delayed	
1.4.3	WWF Nepal cost share activities							
	Livelihood support programs for marginalized communities including wildlife affected families						Ongoing	
1.5	Creation, amendment and enforcement of biodiversity policies and strategies supported							
	Support to revision of the TAL strategy, and support to Landscape Support Unit (LSU) to assess the possibility of formulating CHAL strategy	2 No					Ongoing. TAL strategy is expected by the end of this year	
	Support to revise the National Biodiversity Strategy (NBS) 2002/implementation plan	1 No						
	Support preparation of wildlife farming and elephant management and other guidelines	3 No					Dialogue with DNPWC ongoing	
	Sharing of new NBS at regional level	4 Events					Delayed	
	National level consultation meeting on National Parks and Wildlife Conservation (NPWC) Act and Protection Forest Regulation	1 Events					Not planned for this reporting period	
	Support to ACA handover process	1 No					Ongoing	
	Consultative meeting on GESI related policies	1 Event					Working together with HIMAWANTI	
	WWF Nepal cost share activities							
	Advocacy on forest fire strategy and other forestry related policies and plans	13 Events					Ongoing. 6 number of Forest Fire strategy/Plan implemented	

Completed

On Track

Delayed

Cancelled

Sub IR 1.1 Threats to Focal species reduced

1.1.1 Research and monitoring of focal species

The major activities undertaken under research and monitoring of focal species include a status study of tiger and common leopard in Barandabhar Corridor Forest (BCF), community-based red panda monitoring in the buffer zone of Langtang National Park and ID-based rhino monitoring in Bardia, Chitwan and Shuklaphanta. Reports of some of the studies, including studies on gray wolf and musk deer, are in the final stages and will be reported by June 2014. Some studies, like relocation of swamp deer, rhinoceros and water buffalo are under discussion with the government.

Status study of tiger and common leopard in BCF

This study was carried out from January to February 2014 in BCF to assess the status and corridor use by large predators like tiger and leopard and their prey species. The tiger and prey base monitoring protocol was followed for this study. Camera traps were systematically placed across the forest corridor by superimposing a 2 km x 2 km grid, and deploying a pair of camera traps in each grid cell over a standard sampling duration of 15 days. The tiger, leopard and prey base status survey was carried out in 88 grids, employing 819 man days over 1,320 camera trap nights in 39 days. A rapid analysis of field information indicated tiger image captures in 27 different camera stations. A detailed report will be made available by mid May 2014.

In addition, monitoring of tiger and prey base survey was also conducted in Kamdi, Khata, Basanta and Karnali corridor by using WWF cost share resources and engaging citizen scientists. The results of this monitoring will be reported in the annual report.

Climate change impact monitoring on biodiversity and livelihoods

Long term monitoring grids have been established in Barandabhar, Siraichuli, Panchase, Narchang and Kunjo. Grids of 2 km x 2 km have been established in both climate resilient and climate vulnerable areas to monitor the impacts of climate change on the composition of forest ecosystems and ecosystem services in the Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape. Locations of the monitoring grids are shown in the map:

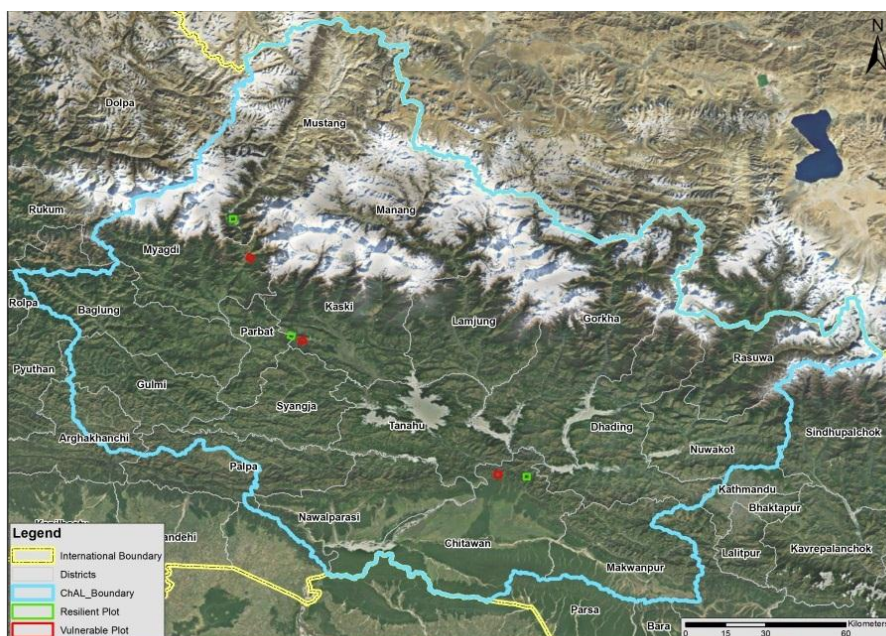


Figure 2 : Climate change impact monitoring permanent plots

Additionally, grids in the trans-Himalayan region (Kagbeni and upper Lomanthang area) will be established by the end of May 2014. The baseline study of flora, fauna and socioeconomic status within each grid will be initiated in June 2014.

ID-based rhino monitoring

The main objective of ID-based rhino monitoring is to provide a tool for security and surveillance for rhinos in areas vulnerable to poaching. It also helps to generate rhino population parameters including birth and mortality, and age and sex composition of the target populations. This is an ongoing activity from last year which was initiated in three protected areas. A detailed progress report will be prepared by the end of this fiscal year. The profile of 25 rhinos in Bardia National Park (BNP) and 7 in SWR that were documented last year will be further verified and upgraded with more recent photographs.

Community based red panda monitoring

The red panda monitoring methodology was put in place and the monitoring transects were established in year two of the Program. This foundation for community based red panda monitoring was established in Langtang National Park and its buffer zone area, mainly in the three forest blocks – one in Ghyangphedi VDC and the other two are in Syafru VDC. Red panda monitoring work has continued in year three with WWF cost share funds, and there is an enhanced understanding of the habitat status threat levels. In the red panda monitoring in December 2013 sightings were lower than six months previously; the reason for this is not known. Red panda monitoring will be continued next year. Because of community engagement in monitoring, illegal activities including poaching and illegal collection of forest resources in the red panda monitoring forest areas have been drastically reduced. For example, the monitoring team used to collect a large number of snares and other locally made traps before regular monitoring in these forest blocks started, but there has been very little evidence of wildlife trapping recorded during this reporting period. This clearly indicates the effectiveness of community engagement (CBAPUs and BZUCs) in wildlife monitoring. The Nadangche community based anti-poaching unit regularly provides information on illegal activities to government agencies.

1.1.2 Species Conservation and reintroduction

Management of reintroduced blackbucks in Hirapur Phanta

Regular monitoring and management of blackbuck has been carried out since the reintroduction in 2012. During this reporting period, palatable native grass species were introduced into the pasture to provide supplementary fodder during the critical dry periods. With the support from the Central Zoo in Kathmandu, deworming was performed for animals of all ages. The barbed wire fence was also improved to protect the blackbucks from predators.

The current population of blackbuck is 37, and plans have been made to expand the enclosure by an additional five ha. Currently the enclosure covers 12 ha of grassland in Hirapur Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve. Through the Hariyo Ban Program, NTNC is also in the process of preparing a site level conservation action plan for the reintroduced blackbuck to ensure the long term sustainability of the population.



Picture 1: Newly born fawn in Hirapur Phanta

Ghoral conservation

Community engagement in ghoral conservation is an important initiative of the Hariyo Ban Program. Local communities have demonstrated strong stewardship in conserving this threatened species, which they used to hunt in the past. Poaching and conversion of forest land for cultivation are among the major threats to the species across its range. The community-based ghoral conservation program covers five VDCs of Nawalparasi, namely Deurali, Naram, Ruchang, Dhaubadi and Hupsekot.



Picture 2 : Habitat and fecal pellets of Ghoral, Nawalparasi

In the second year, the Hariyo Ban Program provided support to the Mahabharat Biodiversity Conservation Concern Society (MBCCS), a local NGO engaged in ghoral conservation activities in Nawalparasi district. During this reporting period, the Hariyo Ban Program conducted awareness raising activities engaging local and district level stakeholders, undertook a habitat restoration program through plantation, and supported local communities in improving their livelihoods to reduce dependency on local forests. Livelihoods support has been provided to 25 female farmers in Naram VDC through the Farmers Field School, including 30,000 slips of broom grass to plant in degraded areas. This activity will help to generate income for poor women and stabilize the soil, taking pressure off the forest. With resources from the Windows of Opportunity fund, NTNC conducted a stakeholder meeting, district level interaction meetings and a field survey to explore the population status in the area. NTNC has also hired one Conservation Officer to manage the ghoral conservation activities in the area.

Conservation of important plant species

As part of conserving important plant species, the Hariyo Ban Program initiated the conservation of Bijaya sal (*Pterocarpus marsupium*) and Sati sal (*Dalbergia latifolia*) in TAL, and Chanp (*Michelia champaka*), Walnut (*Juglans regia*) and Tatelo (*Oroxylum indicum*) in CHAL. Hariyo Ban is promoting the conservation of these species through community awareness,



Picture 3: Bijaya Sal conservation site in Shahid Smriti CFUG, Kanchanpur

capacity building, protection and management of community forests, seedling production and plantation of these species, and inventory of the existing tree stock.

Hariyo Ban is consolidating its efforts for Bijay sal conservation across Brahmadev corridor through various activities. Key activities implemented under Bijaya sal conservation during the third year include: i) fire line creation; ii) awareness and capacity building for forest fire control; iii) cleaning of unwanted bushes; iv) systematic lopping and pruning of trees; v) fencing; vi) support for forest watcher; vii) mechanism for forest resource sharing; viii) media mobilization; ix) plantation and bioengineering; x) controlled burning; and xi) plantation of Bijaya sal in barren sites in CFUG and foothill areas of the Churia range.

Two CFUGs in Kanchanpur, Janahit Mahakali and Shahid Smriti, are heavily engaged in protection and promotion of Bijay sal and are planning to develop model demonstration sites. In the second year, Hariyo Ban implemented various awareness raising activities; and supported plantation, protection of naturally growing saplings, fire line creation and maintenance, clearing of bushes, and support for forest watchmen.

The local people have communicated that there has been significant reduction in lopping and illegal felling of Bijay sal trees after Hariyo Ban Program interventions. The trees are now in a more natural habitat and are growing faster, with more seedlings observed and communities expressing a strong commitment to conserve the species Hariyo Ban will also support the preparation of a corridor level plan for Bijay sal conservation.

Satisal, an endangered tree species once abundant in the foot hills of the Churia range and Terai region, is on the verge of extinction. The species is of great commercial importance because of its high-value timber. The heartwood is very hard, fragrant and used in high quality premium furniture. The tree has been depleted due to smuggling, as well as degradation of its habitat as a result of uncontrolled grazing and unsustainable harvest for fodder. In the second year, Hariyo Ban supported Satisal plantation in Bantol community forest. In year three, Hariyo Ban is providing support to produce 8,000 Satisal seedlings, which will be planted in different community forests.

Similarly, Chanp is another protected timber species highly threatened due to over-exploitation. A total of 35,000 saplings of Chanp were planted in the community forests, national forests and private land in Kaski, Syangja and Gorkha districts during the second year. In the third year, # seedlings of Chanp (*Michelia champaca*) are being produced through different nurseries of District Forest Offices in CHAL. It is expected that plantation of Chanp saplings will help to propagate this species across all potential habitats in CHAL.

Tatelo has medicinal and cultural value in Nepal. This species is becoming rare due to over-exploitation. With support from the Hariyo Ban Program, the Kalika CFUG in Lamjung has established a nursery to produce Tatelo seedlings, and the Thotne CFUG in Kaski has been able to grow 5,000 seedlings that will be planted in different community forests.

Under WWF's cost share activities, IGA support was provided to 11 river dependent communities. In addition, WWF also provided technical support to Hariyo Ban Program to conduct dolphin monitoring program in Karnali and Mohana river systems.

Overall activities under this program directly contribute to IR 2.

1.1.3 Build capacity to reduce threats to focal species

Formation, strengthening and mobilization of community-based anti-poaching groups

CBAPUs are instrumental in anti-poaching activities at the community level, and the Hariyo Ban Program has been providing support to mobilize the CBAPUs in regular monitoring of community forests in the buffer zone and surround areas. These CBAPUs, which were mobilized generally in protected areas and their buffer zones, have now been extended to the community forest areas. The CBAPUs have been connected in a network to improve information sharing and to build effective collaboration to address poaching and illegal activities. CBAPUs are now covering larger area and are contributing significantly to the anti-poaching movement. The work of CBAPUs has been well rewarded as the GoN and stakeholders just celebrated another zero poaching year for rhinoceros and tiger.



Picture 4: CBAPU members during Capacity Building workshop, held in Pokhara

During this reporting period, in addition to supporting existing CBAPUs, 24 new CBAPUs were formed in Rautahat, Nawalparasi, Banke, Kaski, Lamjung and Gorkha districts with support from Hariyo Ban. The process of CBAPU formation included sensitization on wildlife trade, and the role and importance of CBAPUs in biodiversity conservation; major threat analysis; CBAPU committee formation; and mobilization processes. The level of poaching and illegal activities in the CFUGs was assessed through a timeline analysis during the CBAPU formation. The analysis helped the participants to internalize the level of threats to local biodiversity and their impact at the local level. A short-term action plan for all newly formed CBAPUs was prepared. The Hariyo Ban Program has provided small grants to implement the action plans.



Picture 5: Participants of CBAPU interaction workshop at Panchakanya CF, Ratnanagar, Chitwan

In order to boost morale and confidence of the CBAPU members, CBAPU Day was celebrated on 11 March 2014. A huge number of CBAPU members gathered and celebrated the day with stakeholders, including park authorities, District Forest Officers, and high level officials from DNPWC and MoFSC. Numerous activities including skill based training and income generating activities are also provided to improve members' livelihoods. In addition, CBAPU members are provided with field gear and capacity building training to enhance their knowledge and skills concerning effective anti-poaching activities.

By the end of this reporting period, a total 125 CBAPUs have been formed and mobilized in TAL and CHAL and their geographic distribution is provided in figure 3. Details of the CBAPUs are given in **Annex 3**.

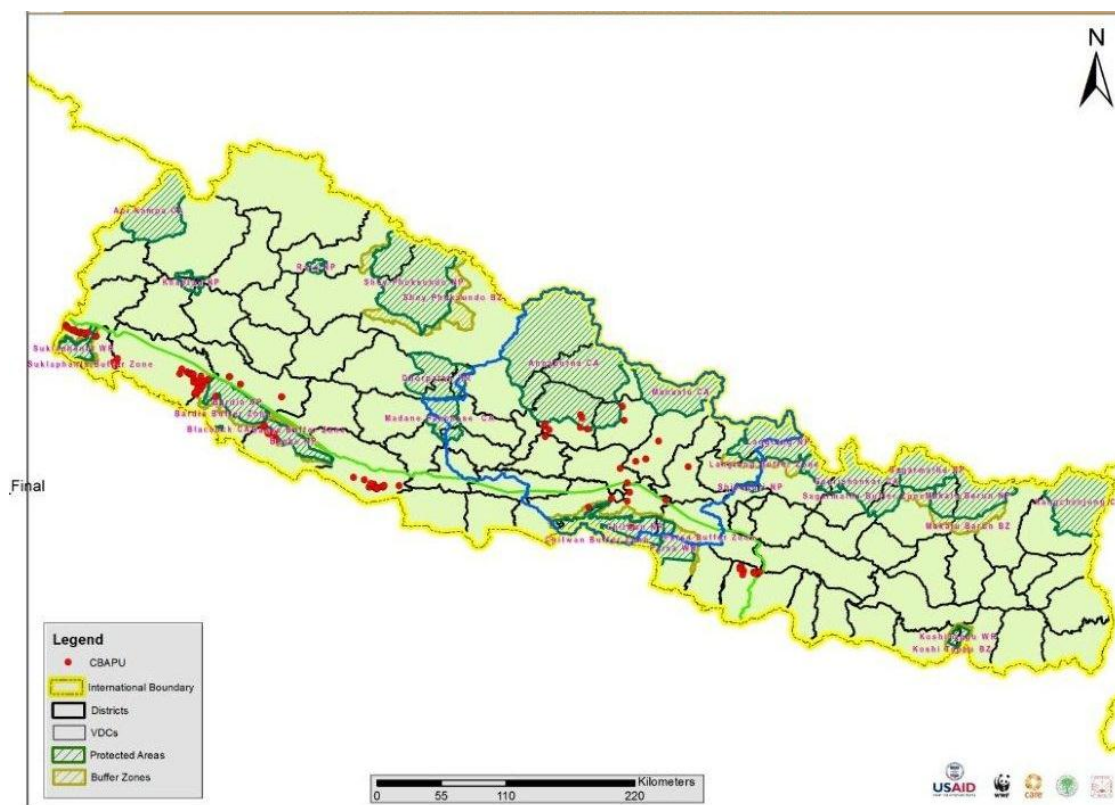


Figure 3 : Distribution of CBAPUs in TAL and CHAL

WWF's cost share resources were utilized to strengthen 32 CBAPUs in the buffer zones of Shuklaphanta WR and Banke NP, and Basanta corridor. WWF cost share was also utilized to mobilize 8 eco clubs in TAL. WWF will mobilize nearly 100 eco-clubs by the end of next reporting period.

1.1.4 Management of human wildlife conflict

One of the showcase activities under the Hariyo Ban Program is the power fencing installed to minimize human wildlife conflict (HWC) in the buffer zone of Chitwan National Park (CNP), Bardia National Park (BNP) and MCA. Human-wildlife conflict is one of the major impediments to wildlife conservation. Crop raiding, livestock depredation and human casualties have been observed frequently in villages adjacent to the protected areas and community forests. This has resulted in cases of retaliatory killings of wildlife, including protected species. To reduce HWC, different measures such as trenching and fencing, power fencing, and cultivation of unpalatable crops have been applied. Power fencing has been effective in stopping large mammals like rhinos and elephants from entering areas inhabited by people. With the support of the Hariyo Ban Program, over 3 km of power fencing have been installed in Bhimwali village in Barandabhar Corridor Forest in Chitwan. Support has also been provided to maintain four km of power fencing in Bhimapur VDC in Bardia. To date, the Hariyo Ban Program has installed 38.7 km of power fencing and maintained 90.1 km in the buffer zone areas of CNP, BNP and BCF.

The Hariyo Ban Program plans to conduct an impact assessment of the power fences to document

lessons learned and overall effectiveness of the fences in reducing HWC.

WWF provided technical support in establishing the snake bite treatment center and used cost share resources to establish relief fund to support HWC victims.

Sub-IR 1.2 Threats to targeted landscapes reduced

This sub-IR focuses on protection, restoration and management of natural habitats in core areas, buffer zones, critical corridors and bottlenecks and sub-watersheds across TAL and CHAL. During this reporting period, the Program implemented a wide range of activities, including: restoration and management of natural forest habitats and critical wetlands, and removal of invasive species. Integrated management plans have been prepared for five critical sub-watersheds. These activities are expected to improve the condition of the natural habitats by increasing species richness and biomass production.

1.2.1 Habitat restoration

Wildlife habitats are under constant threat mainly due to invasion of grasslands by woody perennials, spread of invasive alien plant species, overgrazing by domestic livestock, drying of wetlands and overexploitation of forest resources. Encroachment for agricultural expansion has also been reported in the critical corridor areas in TAL. To address these issues, the Hariyo Ban Program has designed and implemented site-specific, integrated, threat-based approaches to restore and manage key wildlife habitats. Community engagement in plantation of native plant species in open areas, protection of degraded forests for natural regeneration, removal of invasive species, removal of woody perennials from important grasslands in the core areas, and plant nursery development are the key activities to improve the habitat quality. Biogas installation and community support for stall feeding are other important interventions to reduce the anthropogenic pressure in critical habitats.

During this reporting period, a total of 12,010.84 ha of degraded forest were restored through different activities in Barandabhar, Kamdi, and Karnali corridors. Support was also provided to manage over 50 ha of grassland, with 20 ha in Gaida Machan Phanta of Bardia National Park and 30 ha in the Bhata area of Parsa Wildlife Reserve. The grasslands were managed by mobilizing local communities to manually clear and burn the unwanted bushes, trees and invasive plant species.

Habitat Management Increased Wildlife

Wildlife sightings have significantly increased in the Janakalyan community forests in Lamki, Kailali. This increase occurred when a block of 7 ha of forest previously covered in unpalatable shrubs and invasive species was cleared and managed to develop grassland. A waterhole was also created to provide water during the dry season. The newly created grassland and the waterhole are located at the center of the community forest, providing a suitable habitat for wildlife. Forest watch guards and user committee personnel have reported that they observed rhinos, tigers, elephants, barking deer and leopard. The grasslands in the community forest have also been a source of thatch grass for local people.



Picture 6 : Community managed water hole in Janakalyan CFUG, Baliya, Kailali

Fencing supported by the Hariyo Ban Program has greatly helped to control open grazing in Kalika Community Forest (CF) of Patharaiya and Muktakamaiya Community Forest of Chisapani. This has resulted in the production of significant amounts of thatch grass. It has been reported that Kalika CF earned 51,000 rupees and Uktakamaiya earned 65,000 rupees by selling thatch grass. Moreover, plantation and regeneration of forest has increased the movement of wildlife like wild boar, spotted deer, blue bull, rhino and elephant in the CF, according to the Chairman of Kalika CF. The forest guard of Muktakamaiya CF also observed increased movement of wildlife after fencing and regeneration.

Overgrazing is a serious problem in community forests in the northern stretch of Karnali River corridor. The communities have dug a nearly one km long trench to prevent stray livestock from entering the forest.

Grassland Management Benefits Wildlife and Community

Kewal Chaudhary, office assistant of Jatayu Restaurant Management Committee, Nawalparasi district, shared happily, “Community people did not have to enter Chitwan National Park this year to collect thatch grass. The grass necessary for thatching the roof was available in our own grassland managed with the technical and financial support from the Hariyo Ban Program”. Recalling the history, he added, “In the past, *Binaya Thees* was dense grassland which was sufficient to fulfill the community need for thatch grass, and provided extended habitat for wildlife. Over time, succession gradually took place and the grassland was converted into a bushy forest. Encroachment by invasive

species was also observed in the grassland. Community people had to scavenge inside the park for thatch grass. This place had also been the habitat for the one horned rhinoceros, hog deer, spotted deer, Bengal Florican, and a number of other small mammals, birds and reptiles. Habitat degradation not only resulted in scarcity of food for wildlife, but also escalated human wildlife conflict as animals dependent on these large tracts of flood plain grassland were forced to come out to the adjacent agriculture fields for quality food to meet their dietary requirements.”



Picture 7 : Grassland management at Binaya Thees, Namuna CF, Nawalparasi

With support from the Hariyo Ban Program, the Jatayu Restaurant Management committee and community forest worked together to improve the wildlife habitat by managing the grassland and wetland. They have managed 70 ha of grassland and 10 ha of wetland. Pointing to the tiger pug mark near the wetland, Mr. Chaudhary claimed increased presence of tiger and their prey following the management of the grassland and wetland. Tourist flow in the area has also increased. Communities are harvesting more grass from the forest. Six to eight rhinos are frequently sighted in the area. Incidents of wildlife entering into agricultural fields have also decreased. "Management of grassland and wetland was beneficial for both wildlife as well as community people. With support of the Hariyo Ban Program, the community forest has also mobilized local youths in a community based anti-

poaching unit to stop the illegal activities around the buffer zone area," said Mr. D.B. Chaudhary, Chairperson of Jatayu Restaurant Management Committee. He further added, "The consolidated efforts have helped us to produce these results." The management committee plans to continue managing this grassland, along with an additional 10 hectares of wetland in the near future.

To address the problem of open grazing, Hariyo Ban supported 57 households with supplies to install stall feeding. Sensitization meetings were organized on livestock management, particularly with a focus on controlling open grazing to conserve forests and biodiversity.

In CHAL, communities have begun to reap benefits from the areas restored through broom grass plantation during the first and second year of the Program. In Amdanda, Tanahun district, the group earned Rs. 250,000 (US dollars (USD) 2,631) by selling brooms. This has motivated local communities to establish more broom grass in previously slashed and burnt steep slopes. Broom grass plantation has greatly helped with soil stabilization and improving the livelihood of poor and marginalized communities. The Hariyo Ban Program has provided financial support to the District Forest Office to plant an additional 70,000 broom grass slips in the coming planting season.

1.2.2 Wetland management and invasive species control

The Hariyo Ban Program has supported conservation of critical wetlands since its second year. Under this activity, we have supported BZUCs to mobilize local communities to physically remove water hyacinth, create basking sites for crocodiles and breeding patches for wetland birds, and enrich visitor facilities. The Program is closely working with the Bara District Forest Office to maintain a lake outlet and remove invasive species in Halkhorla Lake. The Program is closely working with local communities and GoN line agencies to restore Ghodaghodi Lake in Kailali where our support is being utilized to: i) create a safe and healthy breeding ground for wetland birds, mammals, amphibians and other aquatic taxa; ii) conserve some of the native wetland flora that are commercially and religiously important; iii) engage community for catchment restoration; iv) undertake bio-engineering to control siltation; v) promote community managed tourism; vi) demarcate wetland areas; vii) improve livelihoods for wetland dependent communities; and viii) establish an information center. We are also closely working with the Churia Conservation Committee to restore Betkot Lake in Kailali district. Bishazari and Ghodaghodi lakes are Ramsar sites. The Program will continue to work with these four lakes in year four and five through the participation of all concerned stakeholders to ensure long term services of these life supporting ecosystems.

WWF's cost share resources were utilized to restore Tamor and Lami lakes in Chitwan National Park. Cost share resources have also been used to map wetlands in Chitwan NP.

Control spread of invasive species

A plot of 25 ha has been established in Shivapur Bandrawaha Buffer Zone Community Forest (BZCF) in Bardia to monitor and control the spread of invasive species, mainly *Lantana camera*. Lantana has been manually removed from this plot. Lantana is one of the more notorious invasive species and turns natural forest into bushes. Lantana inhibits the growth of grasses and herbaceous plants, as well as the regeneration of other tree and shrub species, ultimately degrading the quality of wildlife habitat. This work has helped to rehabilitate 25 ha of Lantana infested area, creating better foraging areas for wild ungulates.

1.2.3 Critical sub-watershed management

A consultant has submitted draft reports of rapid assessments of bio-physical and socio-economic conditions along with integrated watershed management plans of five critical sub-watershed areas (Bhatkhola of Syangja, Dhwangkhola of Lamjung, Sukhaura khola of Tanahun, Lower Harpan khola and Sardi khola of Kaski) in CHAL. Hariyo Ban will support the implementation of these plans once they are finalized. In addition, watershed management activities including bio-engineering, check-dams, and plantations will continue in Kerunga Khola sub-watershed, Nawalparasi and Sirdi Khola sub-watershed in Gorkha. More details of the activities will be reported in the next reporting period.

Sub-IR 1.3 Internal governance of community groups responsible for ecosystem management strengthened

Community groups play a pivotal role in managing ecosystems and conserving biodiversity and sound internal governance is a very important element of this work. Strengthened governance in natural resources enhances participation of traditionally marginalized communities in management of natural resources and equitable benefits are delivered from this effective management. More transparent and accountable transactions lead to increased confidence of the user members, and reduce the possibility of internal conflict. Hariyo Ban efforts are geared towards achieving these objectives.

A governance programmatic framework was introduced in the second year that comprised three components: 1) empowering marginalized citizens; 2) ensuring public authorities and other power holders are accountable to marginalized citizens; and 3) promoting inclusive spaces for negotiation between public authorities/other power-holders and marginalized citizens. In the third year, efforts will be streamlined in the areas of increasing effectiveness of service providers, including government line agencies, and expanding space for negotiation between marginalized communities and decision makers. The Program will also attempt to examine how climate change should be integrated into governance, specifically people's resource access in light of changing needs (e.g. as water scarcity, species shift) due to climate variability and change.

This sub-IR focuses on building capacity of the NRM groups, governance awareness programs and establishment and operation of the Community Learning and Action Centers. During this reporting period, a number of activities pertaining to governance capacity building and awareness raising were conducted. These include support provided to CFUGs to conduct governance activities such as PGA, PWBR and PGA; orientation on CFDG; interaction meetings on PVSE leadership; internships for Dalit women; training on social accountability; orientation on GESI strategy; governance training for CAMC members; women's leadership development activities; and formation and support of CLACs.

1.3.1 Build capacity and natural resource governance

Strengthening women's leadership in conservation and natural resources management

Leadership promotion activities are instrumental in increasing the agency of women and socially excluded groups to enable them to occupy decision making positions in executive committees of NRM groups. The Hariyo Ban Program conducted various activities to strengthen women's leadership, including: interaction on PVSE, women's leadership in NRM, internships for Dalit women, recognizing female leaders in conservation and NRM, leadership capacity development, and orienting women leaders on the gender and governance provisions in key strategies and guidelines.

One leadership capacity development event for local level women leaders and change agents for NRM and biodiversity conservation was organized in Padampur VDC, Chitwan with 27 participants (26 women) from 6 CFUGs. The objective of the training was to enhance the leadership capacity of women and change agents from marginalized groups in leadership positions in the CFUGs, empower them to take the initiative to secure the rights of the PVSEs in their NRM groups according to CFDG, 2065, and to promote good governance and biodiversity conservation.



Picture 8 : Participants of orientation on Forest GESI strategy 2064

An internship opportunity was provided to six Dalit women to gain professional experience and help prepare them for leadership roles in the future.

Hariyo Ban also supported the Women Advocacy Forum (WAF) for Advocacy on GESI issues to conduct four district level workshops to increase leadership capacity of women leaders in CFUGs and advocate for issues raised in CLACs at the district level through interactions with concerned stakeholders, mass campaigns and media campaigns. These workshops included 173 participants with 85 women, 7 Dalit, 30 Madhesi and 32 Janjati participants.

On the occasion of International Women's Day, NTNC recognized six women leaders from Chitwan, Bardia, Kanchanpur, ACA, MCA and Gaurishankar Conservation Area Project (GCAP). Five governance training events were conducted in CAMC and BZCFs. One of the major achievements was the PGA indicators applicable to the PA system were devised.

Governance capacity building of NRM groups and government line agencies

Training of NRM groups on governance, biodiversity conservation and GESI

Altogether, nine training events were conducted in Gorkha, Kaski, Banke and Bardia districts among representatives from NRM groups on governance, biodiversity conservation and GESI to enhance the governance mechanism and address the threats to biodiversity conservation. A total of 286 members (including 136 Janjati, 25 Dalits, 198 poor and 93 youths) from NRM groups participated in the training program.

Support for governance strengthening and promotion activities (PGA, PWBR and PHPA)

Hariyo Ban Program provided support to CFUGs and CAMCs to conduct various governance activities. A total of 25 PWBRs, 38 PHPAs, 18 PGAs were conducted during this period. As part of the governance strengthening plan in the Conservation Area Management Committees, NTNC conducted a participatory governance assessment in 4 CAMCs. Similarly, 18 CFDG orientation events were conducted.

WWF's cost share resources were used to support 47 NRM groups (CFCCs/CFUGs and BZUCs / BZUGs) to conduct public hearing and public auditing (PHPA)

1.3.2 Awareness building program

A number of activities were conducted to raise awareness on biodiversity, governance, gender equality and social inclusion. These included biodiversity conservation, governance, and climate change awareness raising workshops for NRM groups; mass campaigns; FM radio program; and celebration of international biodiversity conservation day/wildlife week.

A total of 437 people (215 female) participated in 15 events on biodiversity, governance and climate change issues. The workshops were organized to enhance the understanding and practice of community forest users in biodiversity conservation activities by maintaining good governance in the CFUGs.

During this reporting period, Shukla Phanta FM in Kanchanpur aired two radio program episodes to inform citizens about the Hariyo Ban Program, and raise awareness about biodiversity conservation, sustainable landscape management and climate change adaptation, governance, GESI and livelihoods. Documentation of case studies on successful examples and learning from Hariyo Ban interventions is underway. These case studies will be compiled and published by the end of June 2014.

Sub-IR 1.4 Income for sustainable sources of livelihoods for forest dependent communities increased

The Hariyo Ban Program adopts five broad approaches to increase income of the forest dependent people as well as reduce forest dependency. They are: i) Supporting the poorest households through livelihood improvement plans (LIP); ii) Skills-based training to enhance employment opportunities and adopt small scale enterprises; iii) Global Conservation Program (GCP) approach through promotion of alternative energy and microcredit program; iv) Green enterprise development; and v) Ecotourism.

1.4.1 Support community groups for livelihood improvement plans, green enterprises and ecotourism

Livelihood Improvement Plan (LIP) preparation and implementation

During this reporting period, Hariyo Ban supported the preparation of LIPs in 172 households from 17 CFUGs in Bara, Kailali, Chitwan, Dang, Dhading, Gulmi, Kaski, Lamjung, Makwanpur, Parsa, Rautahat, Syangja and Tanahu districts. The poor households supported for livelihoods improvement chose a range of livelihoods options appropriate for their socio-economic situation, market demand and household labor availability. Hariyo Ban Program provided training to strengthen the capacity of forest dependent communities to plan and implement sustainable and climate resilient livelihoods.

Out of a total of 172 HHs, 95% (164 HHs) were supported in on-farm



Picture 9: Selected beneficiaries showing their commitment for implementing LIP, Nawalparasi

activities and the remaining 5% (8 HHs) were supported in off-farm activities. Among the 164 on-farm HHs, 60% (99 HHs) undertook goat rearing and 21% (35 HHs) undertook pig rearing. Of the 8 off-farm HHs, 63% (5 HHs) started grocery shops.

Hariyo Ban provided support to implement LIPs in 172 households from 16 CFUGs in 13 districts during this reporting period. Altogether, 710 people (including 357 women) are expected to benefit from the execution of these LIPs, and many households have already begun to receive benefits.

A total of Rs. 2,436,000 was invested in the implementation of the LIPs, with the Hariyo Ban Program providing Rs. 1,433,000 and CFUGs allocating NRs. 328,000 in matching funds

For those LIPs implemented in year one and two, a rapid assessment of the benefits received by the LIP households in CHAL and TAL is currently underway. Data analysis is ongoing and the report is expected to be available by the end of June 2014.

WWF's cost share resources were used to provide various alternative livelihood improvement program for about 1000 households representing marginal forest dependent communities.

Breaking Stereotypes; Building Successes

Women in the rural villages of Nepal are so restricted by their household chores and bound by tradition that they seldom find time to venture out in search of economically fruitful pursuits. However, it is essential to empower these women, especially those from the forest dependent community, so that they can seek alternative sources of livelihood and other means to fulfill their daily needs rather than turning to forests. Two such women, who are breaking stereotypes and justifying the need to support forest dependent communities, are Padma Dhami and Ishwori Kadal, two Chetri women from Geta VDC of Kailali. These two members of Chetana Community Forest User Group (CFUG) were provided with support from the Hariyo Ban Program through FECOFUN on July of 2013.



Picture 10 : Padma Dhami in her renovated bicycle after LIP support

Padma Dhami lives with her three sons and husband in Chetana Tole-3, Geta, of Kailali. Earlier, her husband used to drive a truck, which was a risky job with minimal returns. After he quit the job in April 2013, he is unemployed.

To supplement her meager income, Padma started vending vegetables around five years ago. She earned around NRs. 2000 to NRs. 3,000, but was unable to scale up her business due to lack of investment.

However, things changed when she attended a meeting called by the CFUG. "I was an active member of the CFUG and participated in several activities conducted by the Hariyo Ban Program in the last two years. During one such meeting, I was informed that Hariyo Ban Program through FECOFUN planned to provide LIP support to poor and ultra-poor HHs to improve our livelihood alternatives," elaborated Padma.

While this support meant that Padma could finally scale up her business, it was also risky, as she would have to repay the amount in two installments within two years. She shared the proposal with her husband, and they decided to take up the opportunity. “We were facing an economic crisis after my husband left his job. This was the time for me to prove that I could earn enough for my family, and hence we decided to opt for the Rs. 10,000 LIP support,” explained Padma.

The first thing she did with the money was to renovate her cycle. “I had a very old cycle, which I used to transport the vegetables from wholesaler to my home and while vending them around the village. My earnings were barely enough to fulfill our basic needs, and hence I could not maintain the cycle. But with the cash from the LIP fund, I spent NRs. 2500 to paint the bicycle and replace the old tires. With the rest of money, I bought more vegetables from the wholesaler, for I found that the more I purchase, the cheaper the rates would be. Earlier, I could only purchase and store around 20-25 Kg. of vegetables within my limited budget. These days, I can store up to one quintal of vegetables. I can now sell a greater volume of vegetables and thus earn more profit. My elder son helped calculate the profit. He estimated that we now earn around NRs. 6000-7000 month on average, which is about Rs. 4000 more than earlier,” Padma said enthusiastically.

Padma feels that a little support is all one needs to get ahead in life. “Even my husband helps me in the household chores, as my work keeps me busy all day,” she said. For Padma, all work is respectable, and she wants to continue this dignified life till the end of her days. The woman who struggled to make ends meet is now saving Rs. 600 per month in a saving and credit group and even helps out others by lending them money.

Padma’s story is an example of how important it is help poor and marginalized members of the forest dependent community. Armed with a little financial help and motivation, they can carry on with their enterprises, which will keep them busy and productive. This means that they will not have time or need to exploit forest resources for their economic benefit. Also, their livelihood standards will improve, helping them shift to other energy sources such as biogas rather than firewood.

Ishwori Kadal has been running small grocery shop since five years near her home, in her own land. The income from the shop was minimal, and barely complimented her husband’s income. One and half years ago, her husband left his job, and this placed a great financial burden on the couple. Ishwori was worried about her family consisting of four children, brother-in-law and husband.

It was around then that Ishwori was informed about the LIP support being provided by the Hariyo Ban Program. “In the meeting, I was asked whether I was interested to take the support. My husband and I discussed about it and decided to upscale out shop as a as a tea and snack plus grocery store. This seemed a feasible option since our house is located nears a school on the highway and there are no stores that supply quality snacks,” Ishwori shared the beginning of her story.



Picture 11 : Ishwori Kadal, Geta, Kailali

“I received NRs. 20,000 from Hariyo Ban Program, and was informed that I had to pay it back in two installments, by the end of the second year. We invested NRs. 15,000 on furniture and utensils for the

store, and spent NRs. 5000 to add raw materials. Then she sent her brother in law and husband to her father's place at Kohalpur where he runs a tea-snack shop. They were trained to make pakauda (fritters), samosa, chow mein and other popular dishes," explained Ishwori.

With the scaled up raw materials, furniture, utensils, and skilled human resources, their lives have seen a transformation. "We earned NRs. 300 to NRs. 400 in a day earlier, while now make a daily profit of NRs. 1000-1200 per day. The shop is now housed in a temporary hut but if we keep on earning like this, we plan to build a permanent structure," added Ishwor

Ishwori has not forgotten that her active involvement in the community forest has led to this wonderful transformation. "As I am an active member of our women led CFUG, I have to be present at all meetings and activities. But my husband and brother-in-law are very supportive, and I eagerly participate in conservation activities. Thanks to Hariyo Ban, we have become more conscious towards conservation and biodiversity," she concluded.

Helping communities living near community forests will ensure that their livelihood options are diversified, and they will not turn to the forests to fulfill their needs. With an increased standard of life, they will also be more likely to involve themselves in conservation activities and thus reduce the pressure of forests. This will directly help in biodiversity conservation, which is one of the chief goals of the Hariyo Ban Program.

Skill based training

Skill based training is provided to poor community members to develop new skills or improve existing skills and knowledge so that they can start their own business or gain employment. Skill based training provides skills for both production-related activities like vegetable cultivation or service oriented like mobile repairing, bicycle or motorcycle repairing. It is expected that additional income generated through these opportunities will reduce unsustainable use of forest resources.

A total of 22 skill based training events were conducted in 48 CFUGs in 5 districts (Banke, Bardia, Kailali, Kanchanpur and Surkhet) during this reporting period for a



Picture 12: Participant employed in shoe factory after the shoe making training, Dhangadi, Kailali

total of 393 people in TAL and CHAL. Twelve different types of skill based trainings were provided, which included six

on-farm trainings and 7 off-farm trainings. On-farm skill based training included banana farming, bee keeping, goat rearing, vegetable farming and pig rearing; off-farm training covered bicycle repair, house wiring, motorcycle maintenance, house painting, predator proof goat pen construction, hair cutting, and sweets and snack making.

Out of total 393 people trained on skill based training, 44% (171 people) were trained on vegetable cultivation and 13% (53 people) were trained on banana farming.

The participants of the training included about 39% women and 50% marginalized Janajatis and Dalits. From a well-being perspective, about 59% of the participants belong to the poor and ultra-poor households, 36% medium and about 5% of households belong to the well-off category. The Hariyo Ban Program has been monitoring the status of employment and the benefits generated from other activities. The outcomes of these monitoring efforts will be reported in the Annual Performance Report.

Income generating activities through micro-credit revolving fund program

During this reporting period, 610 households were supported for various income generating activities through Saving and Credit Cooperatives. The Cooperatives provided revolving funds to members of the CFUGs through an agreement with the CFUGs. Participants are required to return the loan within the loan period, along with interest at the agreed rate. A total of Rs. 5,757,297 was provided to cooperatives through CFCCs, NGOs and FECOFUN district chapters.

Activities supported through revolving funds include buffalo rearing, banana farming, bee keeping, cosmetic shop, cattle rearing, house wiring, furniture making, ginger cultivation, goat rearing, grocery store, pig rearing, hotel business, mobile repair shop, motor cycle maintenance, tailoring, sheep rearing, vegetable farming, and tea shop. The most popular IGA activities are goat rearing, pig rearing, vegetable cultivation, poultry and buffalo rearing, constituting 85% of the entire IGA activities.



Picture 13: Woman supported under IGA to establish tea and snacks shop, Kailali

Out of total 610 HHs, 91% (557 HHs) were supported for on-farm activities and 9% (53 HHs) were supported for off-farm activities. Among 557 HHs, 57% (315 HHs) started goat rearing and 17% (93 HHs) started pig rearing. Out of total 53 HHs, 36% (19 HHs) started grocery shop.

About 66% of the households supported by Hariyo Ban are poor/ultra-poor households, whereas 32% are medium and 3% are well-off. IGA participants were 59% female and 41% male. With respect to ethnicity, 68% were marginalized Janajatis and the remaining were Brahmin/Chhetri/Thakuri. Once the loan is collected, funds are loaned to other members. The interest accrued is shared by Cooperatives, CFUGs and the CFCCs. Over time, huge numbers of people benefit from the revolving funds, which will also support the creation of a critical mass of people that is supportive of nature conservation. For example, the Chure Conservation Network (CCN) working in the Brahmadev Corridor, Kanchanpur provided initial support to 42 households for different IGAs. Once these loans were repaid to the Cooperative, an additional 31 households received loans. Hariyo Ban is closely monitoring how more people can get access to loans and benefit from them.

Green enterprises

During this reporting period, two green enterprises were established in Kaski, and Bardia districts. In Patabhar, revolving fund support was provided to 11 households for turmeric farming. A turmeric packaging machine was bought, guidelines for operating enterprises were developed, and a Permanent Account Number (PAN) was obtained for the enterprise. Similarly, support was provided to 5 HHs for bamboo enterprise in Chapakot VDC, Kaski district. Training on bamboo handicrafts preparation conducted and business plan is being prepared. Mushroom farming was initiated in year 2 in Basudevpur, Banke with involvement of 31 households. Mushroom production started from December 2013. The households have earned NRs. 124,800 until March 2014 with an average monthly income of NRs. 31,200.



Picture 14 : Mushroom produced in Basudevpur, Banke

Ecotourism development

Aiming to promote the natural and cultural heritage of local communities through eco-tourism, Hariyo Ban provided support to local communities with good potential for ecotourism, through infrastructure development, capacity development, logistical support, and exposure visits to popular eco-tourism sites in Nepal. The sites for promotion of ecotourism include: Bhadaure village, Kaski district; Mipra and Chapa villages in Lamjung district; Manaslu Conservation Area in Gorkha district; and Amaltari in Nawalparasi. Mipra and Chapa villages were recommended as potential eco-tourism sites by the recently conducted study by Hariyo Ban.

In Bhadaure village in Kaski district, where ecotourism is already occurring, Hariyo Ban provided white boards to 25 households to display hotel menus to promote professional services to visitors. Hariyo Ban also supported the development of the Bhadaure village website (www.bhadaurevillage.org) and the production of a brochure and poster to disseminate information about Bhadaure and its surroundings. In Mipra village, Lamjung district, 1,200 m of trail was improved for better access to the village, improved cooking stoves were installed in 77 households, and 10 homestay households were provided with bedding material. In Mipra, all ten homestay households have been registered at the GoN Tourism Office in Pokhara, which will help to institutionalize ecotourism in the village.

Mipra and Chapa Gaon moving towards ecotourism promotion

Mipra (Ward No. 2) and Chapa (Ward No. 3) of Tagring Village Development Committee (VDC) in Lamjung District are approximately 25 km from the district headquarters in Beshishahar. Mipra has 40 households and Chapa has 70 households, and they offer a unique destination where “Adventure Meets Culture” as the key tourism product. The location is rich in biodiversity, and is a hub for trekkers and adventure seekers. The rich Gurung cultural heritage, spectacular Himalayan mountain ranges, perennial waterfalls, water canyoning activities, and honey hunting sites are the main attractions for tourists and Annapurna Circuit trekkers. With these opportunities, the communities of

Mipra and Chapa were interested in promoting homestays to accommodate tourists.

As recommended by the Hariyo Ban study¹, different intervention activities have been supported. Among them, 1,200 meters of trail improvement has been done between Mipra and Chapa Gaon, connecting these two villages in order to make them accessible to tourists. In total, 77 metallic stoves have been installed, 29 in Mipra and 48 in Chapa, to promote alternative energy in the villages. Kul Prasad Gurung, Chairperson of Chappa community based homestay group said, “This three-mouthed cooking stove is beneficial for us as we can cook three items at the same time, using less firewood. Our rooms became warmer than before and we can even boil water from the heat of the stove.”

Local people provide quality facilities for accommodating tourists; the basic necessity for homestay registration. Two community based ecotourism committees have been formed in the villages with five homestay households in each committee. The program has supported two sets of bedding materials such as mattresses, fiber quilts with cover, fiber pillows with cover and bed sheets to five households of each village, and also supported homestay registration. Now they have been formally registered with the Nepal Tourism Board. Raj Kumar Gurung, Chairperson of Mipra community based homestay group, said, “We’ll provide an opportunity for the tourists to learn about our village lifestyle, taste local foods and experience our cultural heritage. We haven’t taken any training for preparing food but we can cook local food and serve them.” Hariyo Ban is planning to provide both hospitality and cooking training for these homestay households in the near future, which will help them to run effective homestay programs.

अनुसूची ३
(दफा ६ (१) रंग सम्बन्धित)
नेपाल सरकार
संस्कृति, पर्यटन तथा नागरिक उड्डयन मन्त्रालय
पर्यटन कार्यालय पोखरा

प्रमाणपत्र संख्या: ४९
सदस्यता संख्या:

होमस्टे संचालन प्रमाण-पत्र

मिप्रा सामुदायिक होमस्टे लाई होमस्टे संचालन कार्यविधि, २०६७ मा व्यवस्था भए अनुसार सामुदायिक/निजी होमस्टेका रूपमा दर्ता/नवीकरण गरी यो प्रमाणपत्र प्रदान गरिएको छ।

(१) सदस्यको नाम: कमल गुरुङ
(२) ठेगाना: ताघ्रिङ-२, लमजुङ
(३) मान्य अवधि: २०६८/११/१६ देखि २०७५/११/१५ सम्म

पाखरा, कास्की
फोन: ४२००२२
फ्याक्स: ४२००२२

कार्यालय प्रमुख

HOME STAY OPERATION CERTIFICATE

Mipra Community home stay is registered/renewed as a community/private home stay under home stay operation procedures 2067 B.S.

1. Name of the owner: Kamal Gurung
2. Address of the owner: Taghring-2, Lamjung
3. Valid up to: 2075-11-15 to 2075-11-15

शर्तहरू

- ★ व्यवस्थापन समितिसँग समन्वय गरी पर्यटकहरूलाई बसोबासको व्यवस्था गर्नु पर्नेछ।
- ★ चलन चल्तीको वा निर्धारित मूल्यभन्दा बढी मूल्य लिनु हुदैन।
- ★ स्थानीय सामाजिक सांस्कृतिक वातावरणलाई असर पार्ने खालका क्रियाकलापहरू गर्नु गराउनु हुदैन।
- ★ यो प्रमाणपत्र तथा अनुसूची ४ बमोजिमको आचारसंहिता सबैले देख्ने स्थानमा राख्नु पर्नेछ।
- ★ व्यवस्थापन समितिसँग समन्वय गरी प्रत्येक वर्ष प्रतिवेदन बुझाउनु पर्नेछ।
- ★ यो प्रमाणपत्र प्रत्येक ५/५ वर्षमा नवीकरण गराउनु पर्ने छ।

Picture 15: Homestay operation certificate for Mipra Community, Taghring, Lamjung

In MCAP, various activities have been planned to promote ecotourism, including trail improvement in key routes, skill enhancement training, media visits, and nature guide training to generate alternative income. Fourteen local residents of Lho, Prok and Chhekampar VDCs were trained to prepare seabuckthorn (*Hippophae rhamnoides*) juice.

A five-day exposure visit was organized for 17 people from 5 wetland sites in the Brahmadev



Picture 16 : Participants of the Seabuckthorn juice making training

¹ Identification of Community based eco-topurism sirtes, Hariyo Ban program, 2012

corridor. They visited wetland based tourism sites and learnt about ecotourism aspects in Jakhera Lake, Lamahi; Jagdishpur Lake, Kapilbastu; Bishazari Lake, Chitwan; and Phewa Lake, Kaski. The objective of the visit was to familiarize them about the potential for wetland based ecotourism. Similarly, in Amaltari, a viewing tower has been built inside Gundrai Dhakaha BZCF for ecotourism promotion.



Picture 17 : Seabuckthorn collected by participants for the practical sessions

Sub-IR 1.5 Creation, amendment and enforcement of biodiversity policies and strategies supported.

Technical support was provided to MoFSC to prepare National Biodiversity Strategy. The final report is expected to come by early next FY.

1. NTNC in close coordination with DNPWC is preparing site level management plan for newly reintroduced sub-population of black buck in Hirapur grassland of the Shuklaphanta Wildlife Reserve.
2. Closely working with MoFSC to prepare TAL strategy. Hariyo Ban Program will provide both technical and financial support.
3. NTNC organized an international workshop on invasive species during the last week of March, with co-funding from Hariyo Ban. The main objective of the workshop was to share the current national scenario of key invasive species and their impact in ecological as well as human communities, and develop a national strategy to address the problem. Progress on the strategy development will be reported in the annual report.

WWF's cost share resources were used to mobilize media for advocacy on conservation related issues and disseminate information on successes in biodiversity conservation.

2.1.2 Sustainable Landscapes Management

The overall objective of this component is to promote payments for environmental services, especially REDD+, in the two landscapes. It works to create an enabling policy environment, particularly for REDD+, builds capacity for monitoring of REDD+, and addresses drivers of deforestation and forest degradation in order to reduce carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions and increase carbon sequestration. In the first and second years, Hariyo Ban had a major focus on supporting GoN to develop an enabling environment for REDD+, and the establishment of payments for ecosystem services. It also built capacity for REDD.

During this reporting period, the program continued work on the policy environment by supporting the Ministry of Land Reform and Management in the preparation of the Land Use Policy Implementation Plan and development of extension materials to promote the national land use policy. This policy, introduced for the first time in the country, has divided land into seven categories — agricultural, forest, residential, commercial, public, industrial and others, and makes a commitment to maintain at least 40% of the total area of Nepal as forests. Hence this policy can make a very important contribution to maintaining and enhancing forest carbon.

Hariyo Ban also continued support to MoFSC in preparing the Forestry Sector Strategy of Nepal and development of national REDD+ strategy, to create an enabling environment for sound forest management and REDD+. As part of a coordinated multi-program effort with GoN, Hariyo Ban supported multi-stakeholder consultation on SESA at the landscape level.

Hariyo Ban supported SESA Technical Working Group meetings and REDD+ CSO and IPO Alliance meetings. The Program also provided technical inputs in finalizing the national REDD+ strategy framework which has been approved by GoN, and developing terms of reference (ToR) for National REDD+ strategy development which is somewhat delayed.

As a major step forward in promoting the first subnational REDD+ project in Nepal, the Program provided support for the development of an ER-PIN for 12 districts in TAL for performance based payments to submit to the Carbon Fund of the FCPF in April 2014. If funded, this Emission Reduction Project will be an important REDD+ pilot for Nepal, and will help emission reduction and conservation of forests, contributing to biodiversity conservation and improvement of local communities' livelihoods. In preparation for a subnational project in CHAL Hariyo Ban supported a carbon inventory in that landscape.

In addition, the program supported the development of a Project Design Document (PDD) for the second Gold Standard Biogas VER Project in TAL which will significantly scale up biogas efforts, helping to reduce pressure for firewood in forests, improve women's lives and human health, reduce human-wildlife conflict, and improve agricultural productivity. Feasibility studies of PES were conducted in Phewa watershed and Marsyangdi river sub-basin of CHAL with a view to promoting payments to upstream users for reducing damaging siltation through better land use practices.

In order to address priority drivers of deforestation and forest degradation and to increase the forest carbon stock, strategies on priority drivers were implemented in both the landscapes. These strategies are based on the results of drivers of deforestation and forest degradation studies in TAL and all river basins of CHAL. Where needed, capacity was built in CSOs, communities and Government officials to tackle the drivers, including, for example, training on Sustainable Forest Management. To tackle over-harvesting of forests, installation of biogas plants and improved cook stoves continued. A major effort was made at multiple levels to tackle uncontrolled forest fire.

Table 2: Summary of progress in Sustainable Landscape Management

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
2	Sustainable Landscape Management							
2.1	Analysis, formulation and execution of REDD+ policies and strategies supported							
2.1.1	Support to formulation, amendment and implementation of policies, strategies, standards, and guidelines for national REDD+ program							
	Regional, district and community level consultation on REDD Strategy development based on the framework approved by REDD Working Group (RWG).	25 Events					Complete.	
	Support for issue based advocacy for REDD+ polices, strategies, and guidelines	8 Issues					8 events completed.	
	National and regional consultation on monitoring, reporting and verification (MRV)	3 Events					Complete.	
	Multistakeholder consultation on SESA at landscape level	2 Events					1 event conducted.	
	Multi-stakeholder consultation on SESA	1 Events					Complete.	
2.1.2	Support to capacity building and institutional strengthening to implement the REDD+ strategy and readiness preparation proposal (RPP)							
	Participation in international conferences on climate change and REDD+ (GoN + Hariyo Ban consortium partners)	3 Person					1 person participated in United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change (UNFCCC) meeting	
	Equipment purchase for mapping and marking sites	2 lot					Process initiated	
	Leadership trainings for poor and marginalized (3 day)	3 No.					Process initiated	
	Regional level workshop on CF governance and addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	4 event					Process initiated	
2.1.3	Support to development of protocols/tools, awareness raising, and issue based advocacy for REDD+ policies, strategies and guidelines							
	Preparation and distribution of IEC materials	4 Types of					Ongoing. One poster related to the concept	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	on equitable benefit sharing, PES and sustainable forest management	information, education and communication (IEC) materials					of payment for ecosystem services has been published and distributed.	
	Preparation and printing of GESI and REDD+ training manuals for Hariyo Ban consortium partners	1 Manual					Complete. Together with other programs (Multi-stakeholder Forestry Program, and The Centre for People and Forests RECOFTC) Hariyo Ban Program provided technical and financial support to the REDD Cell for the revision/amendment of REDD+ training manual, REDD+ reference materials and REDD+ Terminology	
	Lessons learned documentation of REDD+ pilots for REDD+ policy feedback	1 event					Ground work complete; lesson learned feedback under production	
	Awareness Workshops on ER-PIN and RL to GoN staff, CSOs, CFUG members, local communities and indigenous people	5 Event					1 Meeting of REDD+ CSOs & IPOs conducted.	
	Support for ER-PIN development (WWF Cost share)	5 Consultations					5 consultation meetings conducted for ERPIN development	
2.2	Capacity for forest inventory and GHG monitoring, and equitable benefit sharing developed							
2.2.1	<i>Capacity building at all levels for forest governance, inventory and GHG monitoring</i>							
	Support the GoN in developing a sub-national RL for TAL	1 No					Complete.	
	REDD+ orientation for NRM groups, PVSE and women, and CAMC members	8 Event					3 events conducted	
	Orientation on REDD+ including MRV/RL for government officials	8 Event						
	Awareness program on REDD+ through hoarding board, media sensitization and awareness campaigns	- Event					Two media sensitization workshops completed in TAL	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	ToT for Central and Faculty members of Tribuvan University on B. Sc. Environment course that has been changed to 4 years (WWF Cost share)	People					Completed. 35 participants took part in the training event	
	Capacity Building of local community members, Institute of Forestry (IoF) (Students) and Institute of Agriculture (IoA) students on REDD+ and forest carbon inventory (WWF Cost share)	80 people					Completed. 80 students participated in capacity building activities	
	Participation in the UNFCCC process (WWF Cost share)	2 people					Completed. 2 persons participated in the UNFCCC process	
	Capacity building on MRV at local level and CSO (WWF Cost share)	4 Consultation					Completed. 4 events of capacity building on MRV at local level conducted	
	Publication of forest carbon inventory methodology and results for mountain areas (WWF Cost share)	1 Publication					Completed. 1 publication of forest carbon inventory methodology and results for mountain areas published	
	Media mobilization on REDD+	8 No					Three orientations conducted for 102 national and local media personnel	
	Exposure visit on REDD+, sustainable forest management and PES for LRPs and community members	2 Event					Complete. 2 events conducted (Exposure visit for CFUG members) in TAL (Rautahat and Nawalparasi)	
2.2.2	<i>Support for establishment and maintenance of forest carbon accounting system</i>							
	Forest carbon inventory training for LRPs	4 Event					Complete.	
2.2.3	<i>Support for design and implementation of an equitable benefit sharing mechanism for REDD+ program</i>							
	Community awareness on REDD+ carbon rights and benefit sharing	32 Event					Complete.	
	Workshop on REDD+ carbon rights, benefit sharing and free prior and informed consent (FPIC) at district level	8 Event					Ongoing. 1 event conducted.	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
2.3	Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation analyzed and addressed							
2.3.1	Promotion of key interventions to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation							
	Revolving funds, biogas plant installation support, subsidy through AEPC	670 No					Ongoing. 476 biogas units installed.	
	Support for installation of biogas in TAL through revolving funds and subsidy (WWF Cost share)	1500 No					Supported for installation of 1500 biogas plants	
	Verification of Biogas Plants in TAL (WWF Cost share)	1 Audit					PDD development in process	
	Monitoring of Biogas Installation in TAL (WWF Cost share)	10% Installed					Complete.	
	Support for biogas plants with connected toilets through existing revolving fund	375 HHs					Ongoing.	
	ICS support (mud and metal stoves)	2,500 No					Ongoing. 1278 ICS installed.	
	Training for ICS promoters	2 Event					Ongoing. 1 event complete.	
	Support to MoFSC in forest fire management implementation plan preparation	1 No					Ongoing. Implementation plan preparation support provided by Multistakeholder Forestry project. Hariyo Ban providing technical input	
	Forest fire awareness campaign	4 Event					Complete.	
	Firefighting sensitization, refresher training, management and safety training	78 Event					Ongoing. 7 events complete.	
	Forest fire equipment support (WWF Cost share)	2 Group					Ongoing.	
	Fire line opening and maintenance	2,000 Meter					Ongoing. Supported to construct/maintain 91 km of fire line	
	Block/control burning	10 Ha					Complete.	
	Forest fire patrolling	20 Event					Ongoing.	
	Study of forest fire management regimes of different forest types of CHAL and TAL	1 Study					Completed in collaboration with US Forest Service	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
2.3.2	Promotion of community based sustainable resource management and good governance							
	Orientation on sustainable management of forests	49 Event					Completed	
	Sustainable forest management training	2 Event					25 events conducted	
	Support for preparation and implementation of scientific forest management plans	2					Ongoing. One CFUG in the hilly region, a sub-award is made to the District Forest Office (DFO), Kaski to prepare and implement scientific forest management (SFM) plan	
	Tree nursery establishment support	5 No					Ongoing. Grants have been signed with District Forest Office (DFO) in Kaski, Tanahun, Gorkha, Syangja , Palpa and District Soil Conservation Office (DSCO) Syangja	
	Seedling production / purchase (fodder and forest tree species); multipurpose tree species plantation	465,000 No					Ongoing.	
	Identification of climate smart tree species for different ecological regions	1 No					ToR developed; consultant selection in progress	
	Reforestation/afforestation support	293 Ha						
	Linear strip plantation along rural road	30 Km					Salix species plantation in 2.6 Km along the foot trail in Fewa and Rupa Lake Periphery-to be continued in the next quarter	
	Support for drivers of deforestation and forest degradation through plantation (WWF cost share)	5 Ha						
	Support to promote climate smart and green infrastructure	1 Event					Ongoing	
	Livestock management training	1 No					Complete. 2 livestock management training events conducted.	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	Support to NRM groups in community based measures to address deforestation and degradation	11 groups					Group identifies; ongoing	
	Governance and GESI program support for CFUGs; conducting workshop on gender-based violence in NRM sector for CLAC members including GLAs, CSOs, community based organizations (CBOs), media personnel	56 No.					Planned for next quarter.	
	On-site coaching on record keeping, accounting and other management issues for NRM groups; PH/PA in BZCFs	82 No.					5 events conducted	
	Study of use of CFUG revolving funds in different sectors in forest and community management to see their effectiveness to address drivers	1 event					In progress.	
	Documentation and sharing of good governance and GESI best practices through case studies	20 No.					Planned for next quarter	
	Community based groups working on gender-based violence (formation and mobilization)	4 Event					Planned for next quarter	
	Impact study of program implementation in carbon emission reduction	1 No					Planned for next quarter	
	Revision and amendment of Community Forest Operational Plans (CFOPs)	205 No.					Ongoing. 55 CFOPs revised.	
2.3.3	<i>Promotion of forest product based microenterprises</i>							
	Off-season vegetable promotion training, skills based training on local agro-veterinary/electrical wiring	40 Events					Ongoing. 7 vegetable farming events conducted.	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	Support to local communities for IGAs	40 HHs					Ongoing. Bhangeristhan CFUG, Gorkha supported Rs. 120,000 for IGA to 10 poor, Kumal (Janjati) HH among the leasehold forest users.	
	Support to leasehold forestry groups for plantation of broom grasses and NTFPs in degraded land	1 Groups						
	Post-CLAC support for active groups (plantation, green enterprises and other alternate livelihoods)	100 groups						
	Green enterprise promotion support in Bhujung (tea enterprise promotion) and Bhoje, Lamjung	2 No					Process initiated	
2.4	Payment schemes for other ecosystem services tested and expanded							
2.4.1	<i>Conducting feasibility study and identification of opportunities for REDD+ and other PES mechanisms</i>							
	Exposure visit to understand PES mechanisms	2 Event					Ongoing. One event conducted (exposure visit about benefit sharing mechanism, awareness, and policy laws in Kanchanpur).	
	Interaction between upstream and downstream communities about ecosystem services and their interdependence	6 Events					Ongoing. Preliminary Assessment complete for piloting PES in Lamjung and small scale PES for drinking water services in Kaski and Syangja.	
	Development of policy advocacy strategy/mechanisms for appropriate PES in CHAL	2 Event					Complete	
2.4.2	<i>Support for formulation of enabling policies, guidelines and advocacy for PES mechanisms</i>							
	Support for PES implementation plan development and piloting in Phewa watershed based on the identified ecosystem services	1 Events					Conducted study on feasibility study for PES in Phewa watershed	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	PES implementation and monitoring plan preparation in Lamjung	1 Package					Plan under preparation	
	Ecosystem service (biodiversity) benefit sharing mechanism development	1						
2.4.3	<i>Development and implementation of a carbon financing project</i>							
	Development of a PDD for scaling up forest carbon work in the sub watersheds, validation and verification <i>Ongoing from yr 2</i>	-					Hariyo Ban provided technical and financial support for the development of Emission Reduction Program Idea Note (ER-PIN) for 12 districts of TAL	
	Development of a second Gold Standard biogas in TAL <i>Ongoing from yr 2</i>	-					Ongoing	
	Validation for Biogas PDD in TAL <i>Ongoing from yr 3</i>	-					Ongoing	

Completed

On Track

Delayed

Cancelled

Sub-IR 2.1: Analysis, formulation and execution of REDD+ policies and strategies supported

The Government of Nepal has initiated various policy reform processes in the forestry sector in order to incorporate the issues of REDD+ and climate change adaptation. These include: development of the Forestry Sector Strategy, REDD+ Strategy, Land Use Policy Implementation Plan, REDD+ equitable benefit sharing mechanism development, and development of a monitoring system for non-carbon benefits. This reporting period, Hariyo Ban continued to support the Government of Nepal in these activities. Support included review of the master plan for the forestry sector and development of a long term vision for the forestry sector of Nepal. Hariyo Ban provided support for the finalization and endorsement of the National REDD+ strategy framework, prepared by the REDD Cell. Multi-stakeholder consultation on SESA at the landscape level, training on Sustainable Forest Management, meeting of the Technical Working Group organized by the REDD Cell on of SESA, RL and REDD Strategy development; and a meeting of REDD+ CSOs & IPOs Alliance Nepal are other key activities supported by the Hariyo Ban Program.

Support for the formulation, amendment and implementation of policies, strategies, standards and guidelines for the national REDD+ program

Support to develop National REDD+ Strategy

The National REDD+ Strategy will be an important policy document for the implementation of REDD+ in Nepal. In the first two years, the Hariyo Ban Program, at the request of the MoFSC, supported the REDD Cell in the preparation of a framework for the REDD+ strategy, which was recently approved. The technical committee for the National REDD+ Strategy development was formed by the REDD Working Group and includes the Sustainable Landscapes Coordinator of Hariyo Ban. Hariyo Ban has been working as a member of the committee REDD+ strategy development technical committee and providing input for drafting the ToR for the national REDD+ strategy development.

During this reporting period, district level consultation meetings were held in Gorkha and Kaski districts to discuss topics such as climate change and REDD, REDD+, role of forests in climate change mitigation, drivers of deforestation, community rights, national and international status of the REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism, and Social and Environmental Safeguards of REDD+ .

Most of the consultation meetings were organized in the districts by FECOFUN, and concentrated on institutional set up for the benefit sharing mechanism of REDD+ at the national and local level. Major feedback from the consultation meetings includes:

- The REDD+ benefit sharing mechanism should be based on the approach of effectiveness, efficiency, transparency, participation and multi-stakeholder engagement.
- The benefits of REDD+ should be provide to community-based forest user groups based on assessed performance and not based on the competition or top down decision making process.
- More than 90% of the benefit of REDD+ should go to the local community level.

The REDD+ strategy development team will review this feedback while drafting the strategy.

Support development of protocols/tools, awareness raising, and issue based advocacy for REDD+ policies, strategies and guidelines

Preparation of second draft of country level SES indicators

The second draft indicators for REDD+ Social and Environmental Standards (SES) based on REDD+ social and environmental safeguards (SES) were prepared in year two through interest group and regional consultations with support of the REDD Cell. During this reporting period, Hariyo Ban supported the sharing of the REDD+ SES process at REDD+ CSO and IPO Alliance and technical working group meetings to finalize the indicators. Hariyo Ban also helped with the Nepali translation of the final draft REDD+ SES indicators.

Major feedback received from the CSOs and IPOs includes: a) need to incorporate non-carbon benefits related to indicators with other REDD+ SES indicators; b) spell out linkages of REDD+ SES with other safeguard mechanisms at the country level in the REDD+ SES standards; c) need to review draft REDD+ SES indicators by the technical working group prior to its approval from the standard committee meeting; and d) the monitoring plan preparation should ensure implementation of REDD+ SES indicators and should be facilitated by the technical working group.

The national facilitation team for the REDD+ SES process in Nepal reviewed the REDD+ SES in line with the feedback received from the REDD+ CSOs & IPOs Alliance meeting. The draft REDD+ SES indicators were shared in a technical working group meeting in September 2013; they were reviewed by an expert group in line with national policies/laws, the existing legal system and its linkages to the prevailing monitoring system, and other national safeguards in the forestry sector. The expert group provided its feedback to the national facilitation team.

The technical working group meeting was conducted in February 2014 with participants from government, civil society, indigenous groups, Dalit and Madhesi communities. Mr. Phil Frank from International REDD+ SES Secretariat was also present in the meeting to provide technical support for the monitoring plan preparation framework. The draft SES indicators were translated into Nepali and were shared in appropriate forums.

Through this process, the REDD+ CSOs & IPOs Alliance has become aware of the REDD+ SES process and progress in Nepal. The Technical Working Group (TWG) has decided to recommend the draft REDD+ SES indicators to the National Standards Committee for its approval. It was also decided that the monitoring plan preparation for the prioritized indicators and the approval process will be done simultaneously.

Preparation of REDD+ training manual, reference materials and terminology:

Together with other programs (Multistakeholder Forestry Program, RECOFTC), the Hariyo Ban Program provided technical and financial support to the REDD Cell for the revision/amendment of the REDD+ training manual, REDD+ reference materials and REDD+ Terminology. Printing of all these documents was done with financial support from the Hariyo Ban Program.

Preparation and distribution of IEC materials on equitable benefit sharing, PES and sustainable forest management

A poster related to the concept of payment for ecosystem services has been published and distributed to relevant stakeholders. It focuses on the contribution of upstream communities to conserve natural resources and the use of water by downstream communities for different purposes. This also illustrates the need for incentives for the upstream communities from the downstream communities to ensure the conservation activities in upstream areas. The poster is also used by LRPs and partners during CLAC facilitation.

Policy feedback to GoN

The REDD Cell is preparing the Strategic Environmental and Social Assessment of potential REDD+ strategy options and preparing the Environmental and Social Management Framework (ESMF). In order to support this assessment and development of the management framework, Hariyo Ban organized two regional level and one national level consultation workshop on SESA with 83 participants (21 women) from Kaski, Lamjung, Tanahu, Gorkha, Syangja, Palpa, Gulmi, Parbat, Myagdi, Baglung Nawalparasi, Dang, Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur districts. Major policy feedback from these workshops for the SESA process and ESMF include the following:

- Strategic options which can contribute for the sustainable management of forest and creation of jobs and employment at the local level through mobilization of forest based economic activities need to be prioritized, as these activities can contribute to addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
- Promotion of autonomy of community, support for alternative/renewable energy, environmentally friendly development, controlling encroachment, and support for private forestry to reduce pressure in national forests are important strategy options.
- The institutional role of various agencies for the implementation of ESMF is important; therefore a multi-stakeholder mechanism needs to be established at all levels.
- A system for performance assessment needs to be developed before rewarding CFUGs and other agencies that are supported for the implementation of REDD+ at the local level.

This feedback was provided to the REDD Cell to incorporate into the SESA strategic options and ESMF. During the national workshop on SESA/ESMF, this feedback was also proposed in the discussion, and the government representatives committed to addressing these issues.

Monitoring, Reporting and Verification (M & MRV) system development support

The following documents were drafted by the REDD Cell for the development of an MRV System for Carbon Emissions and Removals:

- MRV Management, Architecture and information technology (IT) Platform
- Institutional Structure for MRV System within Nepal's National REDD+ Architecture
- Methodological approach of the MRV Project to REDD+ activities at local (e.g. CFUG) level
- MRV Geographic Information System and Data Catalog

During the development of these working documents, Hariyo Ban provided support to the REDD+ CSOs & IPOs Alliance to develop their common views and provide feedback to the REDD Cell.

These working documents were distributed to the members of the Alliance to receive feedback and FECOFUN, Nepal Federation of Indigenous Nationalities (NEFIN) and Nepal Foresters' Association (NFA) also provided feedback. A revised vision developed by the REDD+ CSO and IPOs Alliance was developed and also provided to the government. The overall feedback from the Alliance was the following:

- A transparent carbon and non-carbon benefits measurement and monitoring system should be developed at the same time as developing the REDD+ strategy and projects.
- There should be monitoring of both carbon and non-carbon benefits, and the reporting should follow the community-based monitoring and reporting approach, recognizing and respecting the traditional knowledge system, skills, practices, and spiritual and cultural values and norms of indigenous peoples, local communities, women, Tarai-Madhes communities, Dalits, forest entrepreneurs, forest workers. For this, financial resources, technical competence and technology should be regularly transferred to these rights-holders.
- An inclusive multi-stakeholder national level taskforce should be formed, comprising thematic experts, to draft a national report for the purpose of verification.

Reference Emission Level/Reference Level (REL/RL)

The Government of Nepal has been working on developing a Reference Level (RL) at the national level to establish a reference and scenarios for forest carbon emission and sequestration. Hariyo Ban helped to organize a consultation with stakeholders to provide feedback and their opinion on the RL.

The Hariyo Ban Program also supported the GoN in the establishment of the sub-national RL for the TAL through the collection of information from a series of stakeholder consultation meetings, and providing technical support to draft the REL.

Awareness of Government officials on REDD+

During this period, WWF and FECOFUN/Hariyo Ban Program provided technical and financial support for the development of the REDD+ training manual, REDD+ resource material, and Glossary of REDD+ terminologies in Nepali. These materials are already published and being distributed to the relevant stakeholders, and are widely used in the Regional Training Center of the MoFSC.

Sub-IR 2.2: Capacity for forest inventory and GHG monitoring, and equitable benefit sharing developed

In year two, the Hariyo Ban Program provided a number of capacity building trainings for GoN staff, civil society members and community members. The Program also initiated a study to identify an appropriate equitable benefit sharing mechanism, and initiated a forest carbon baseline in CHAL using satellite images and ground based inventory. During this reporting period, nine capacity building events were completed, including: exposure visits, orientation on climate change/REDD+ for journalists, and a REDD+ sensitization workshop at the community level.

2.2.1 Capacity building at all levels for forest governance, inventory and GHG monitoring

Reference emission level + MRV system developed

During this reporting period, FECOFUN/Hariyo Ban Program organized a national level consultation and capacity building workshop on MRV. The feedback from those workshops was provided to the consultant working to develop the community-based monitoring system, and was addressed in the finalized draft of MRV related documents.

Media mobilization on REDD+

The WWF TAL Program and the Hariyo Ban Program sensitized media personnel on sustainable landscape management, specifically REDD+, through three orientations. This helped to create mass awareness about REDD+ through publishing/broadcasting REDD+ issues in their respective media, including one media outlet in each of the Banke, Bardia and Dang districts. A total of 102 national and local media personnel participated, including 10 women. Media personnel were provided with information about climate change, REDD+, drivers of deforestation, Payment for Ecosystem Services, and the role of media to raise awareness among local people on REDD+.

There was a significant increase in media coverage about conservation and climate change issues in national and local newspapers, creating awareness in communities on conservation, climate change adaptation and REDD+.

Exposure visits

The WWF TAL Program and the Hariyo Ban Program organized three exposure visits for representatives of CFUGs, cooperatives, and media personnel from Kanchanpur, Rautahat, Nawalparasi and Chitwan. A total of 65 people, including 10 women, participated in these visits. Participants were taken to see cooperatives, CF management, homestay, micro enterprises, CFCC, wetlands and conservation areas in western TAL. The participants learned about the benefit sharing mechanism, awareness and policies.



Picture 18 : News coverage “Worries and concerns about wetlands at Deukhuri Valley” in local daily

REDD+ sensitization workshop for CAMC members

To sensitize CAMC members about REDD+ and motivate them to conserve forests and plant trees, NTNC and the Hariyo Ban Program organized a REDD+ sensitization workshop for CAMC members in February 2014 in Gorkha. Altogether, 21 CAMC members from seven VDCs of Manaslu Conservation Area attended the program. CAMC members learned about greenhouse gases, global warming, REDD+, carbon trade, mitigation measures for carbon emissions, climate adaptation, and the role of the local community in reducing emissions.



Picture 19: CAMC members during REDD+ Sensitization Workshop in Sirdibas, Gorkha

2.2.2 Support establishment and maintenance of forest carbon accounting system

No activities were conducted in this reporting period for the establishment and maintenance of forest carbon accounting system

2.2.3 Support design and implementation of an equitable benefit sharing mechanism for REDD+ program

Institutional mechanism for REDD+

Development of institutional mechanism of REDD+ is underway and the final iteration will be proposed in the national REDD+ strategy. The apex body, REDD Working Group, and REDD+ Stakeholders Forum are part of the major central level institutional mechanism of REDD+. Institutional mechanisms for the sub-national and district level are proposed in the ER-PIN for TAL. FECOFUN has provided feedback to develop a multi-stakeholder REDD+ mechanism at all levels, with full participation of local communities.

Sub-IR 2.3 Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation analyzed and addressed

The major drivers identified in both the landscapes are increase demand of fuelwood, uncontrolled forest fire, unsuitable harvest of forest products and lack of sustainable forest management practices. In order to address those drivers Hariyo Ban followed various strategies to minimize the use of firewood, forest fire control and increase production of forest products through better management of forest. A number of interventions were carried out during this reporting period to address those drivers.

2.3.1 Key interventions to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation

The following table shows the major drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, in descending order of severity. The second column shows the main activities undertaken during this reporting period as part of the strategy to tackle each driver.

Table 3: Progress on tackling Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation

Driver	Progress on implementing driver strategy
Unsustainable harvest of natural resources	Tackling some of the major reasons for unsustainable use, the program undertook biogas and ICS establishment support to reduce pressure from firewood collection; supported preparation/revision of CFOPs to improve community forest management; provided training on sustainable management of forests; supported livelihood improvement for forest dependent poor communities to develop alternative livelihoods or promote more sustainable use of forests; and supported forest nursery establishment for reforestation/afforestation to increase forest cover
Encroachment	Support for rehabilitation through plantation and natural regeneration promotion in previously encroached areas that have been vacated
Infrastructure development	Work with government and developers on proposed new national roads in the Terai, a pilot district road in Tanahun, and irrigation canals in the Terai, building contacts and experience in this sector
Forest fire	Forest fire hazard mapping, awareness campaigns, training on forest fire management and equipment support to communities; and fire line construction and maintenance
Illegal harvest of forests	CFOP formation support; awareness campaigns (the work of Component 1 also contributed, for example through CBAPUs and improved forest governance)
Uncontrolled/over grazing	Support fodder plantation in the farmland; support for Biogas

Addressing unsustainable harvesting of natural resources

The major interventions during this reporting period were:

Biogas plant and improved cook stoves installation

The most serious driver of deforestation and forest degradation is unsustainable harvesting of natural resources, and unsustainable collection of fuel wood is one of the major contributors to this driver. The majority of the households in this landscape rely on fuelwood for cooking, with most obtained from nearby community and government managed forest. To reduce the demand for fuelwood and hence reduce pressure on



Picture 20 : Tharu woman stirring the digester for biogas plant, Kailali

forests, Hariyo Ban Program and WWF cost share funding are supporting the local communities with the installation of biogas plants and ICS in target areas. Biogas also contributes to reducing uncontrolled/over grazing, the fifth priority driver.

In this reporting period, 476 biogas plants were installed in Bardia, Dang, Kanchanpur, Banke, Dhading, Parbat, Gulmi, Lamjung, Tanahu and Syanja districts. Among them, 216 plants were installed through WWF Nepal with revolving funds, 183 were installed by FECOFUN and, 77 plants by CARE as direct grants to the communities.

Hariyo Ban Program has supported communities to install a total of 3059 biogas plants in TAL and CHAL, till the end of March 2014. The biogas plants have been installed in 54 VDCs of 15 districts viz. Parbat, Dhading, Gorkha, Gulmi, Syangja, Parsa, Tanahun, Kaski, Lamjung, Kailali, Banke, Dang, Kanchanpur, Bardia and Chitwan (Figure 4). Highest number of plants have been installed in Bardia (871 plants),



Figure 4 : Hariyo Ban Program districts categorized based on number of biogas plants installed

followed by Chitwan (853 plants) and Kanchanpur (415). These three districts alone constitute about 70% of the total plants installed in TAL and CHAL. The reason behind is the location of important forest corridors like Barandabhar corridor and Buffer Zone areas in Chitwan National Park; and, Karnali Corridor and Buffer Zone areas of Bardia National Park in Bardia district. Hariyo Ban districts were further categorized based on the number of biogas plants installed (Figure 5).

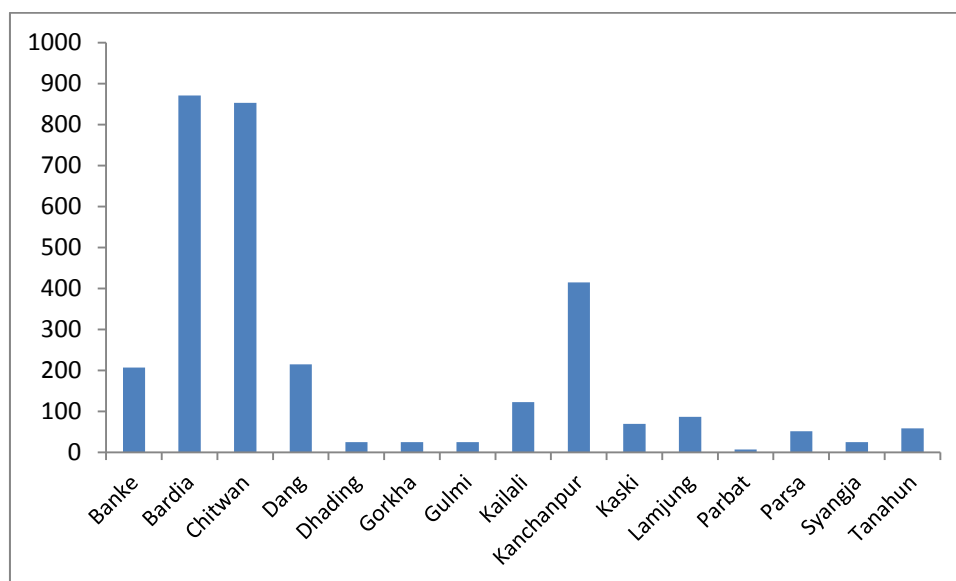


Figure 5 : Biogas plants installed in different districts in CHAL and TAL

With the support of the Hariyo Ban Program and other partner organizations, Kumroj VDC of Chitwan was declared the "First Model Biogas VDC of Nepal" in 2013. According to the community, biogas plants have reduced consumption of fire wood by 80 to 90% at the household level. Biogas has also motivated people to construct toilets, and as a result communities are declaring the area defecation free; sanitation is improving; and HWC is decreasing since people no longer have to use the forest as a toilet and risk attack by wild animals. The application of the slurry by-product/fertilizer has increased agricultural productivity, and farmers have realized that the slurry is better for vegetables and rice nurseries, and does not attract insect pests. The community has also reported a reduction in problems related to eye disease.

ICS is a smokeless and efficient way to cook at a low per unit cost, and Hariyo Ban installs ICSs in poor households that cannot afford biogas. A total of 1201 ICSs were installed in Tanahu, Gorkha, Kaski, Lamjung, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Dang, Nawalparasi, Banke and Bardia districts, benefiting a total of 6,674 (49%, 3261 women, 38% Bahun, Chhetri, Thakuri (BCT), 40% Janajati, 21% Dalit and 1% Madhesi) people. Also, 77 metal stoves were installed in Lamjung district, benefitting 378 people, including 183 women.

Improved Stoves, Forests and Lives

"You ask what the Improved Cooking Stoves have done for us? They have changed our lives, that's what they have done," says Bishnu Paudel, a resident of Dhikurpokhari VDC in Kaski district in north-central Nepal. This spirited woman is a member of the Bhakarjung Community Forest User Group (CFUG), which has received support through the USAID-funded Hariyo Ban Program for the construction of Improved Cooking Stoves (ICS).

"We used traditional stoves before, the *odaans* that used a lot of firewood and spouted smoke, leaving our walls and lungs blackened," she continues. "And now look at us! We use less firewood and the stove directs all the smoke outside, so our inner walls stay clean. My eyes often watered up as I sat near the stove, now they no longer itch or sting. We have to pick up and carry smaller bundles of firewood, meaning that our backs are saved, and so are our forests. Our sons and their sons can now enjoy the greenery!"

The installation of ICS is part of the Hariyo Ban Program's efforts to promote alternative energy sources. The use of ICS helps to reduce dependency on firewood, and contributes to a reduction in deforestation and forest degradation. Healthier forests, in turn, help to reduce the impacts of climate change among vulnerable communities. By the end of the third year, the Hariyo Ban Program estimates that 39,000 people will directly benefit from alternative energy sources, including



Picture 21 : A community member prepares food using an ICS, which promises faster and healthier cooking, cleaner walls, as well as decreased use of firewood.

ICS, biogas units and metal stoves. The installation of a single ICS is estimated to save around 30 heel load (*bhari*) of firewood, thus reducing the emission of 1.5 MT/plan carbon per year. The Hariyo Ban

Program is promoting the use of ICS particularly in places where there is a scarcity of water for biogas, or where the community cannot afford to install biogas.

Other residents of the village, gathered in a circle around Bishnu, chuckle at her dynamic explanations. She adds, “Before, women had to get up at dawn and cook until 10 am. But now the morning meal is ready by 7 am, and we have plenty of time for other activities – to meet up, to discuss our problems, to talk of conserving our forests – like we are doing now.” The financial burden of ICS installation has been manageable for most households, as the residents have only had to pay Rs. 200, with the remaining cost supported by the local CFUG and the Hariyo Ban Program. In some cases, the ultra-poor and poor households can install ICS free of cost, and other households receive subsidized rates.

A total of 92 of the 143 households now use ICS, and there are plans to install ICS in other households. The use of ICS in this community has been underway since August 2013, and more than six months later local people continue to be enthusiastic about faster meal preparation, less work, better health, and the chance to preserve their community forest. Prior to the use of ICS, around 32 bundles (approximately five meters) of firewood were harvested from the community forest by each household per year. This has been significantly reduced, and each household harvested 25 bundles (approximately four meters) this year.

Across the courtyard from Bishnu is Durga Prasad Paudel, the Chairperson of Bhakarjung CFUG. Durga played an important role in the transformation in this community, as he was the first person in the village to install ICS. “As soon as I knew of the plan for ICS, I agreed to install it first in my home,” he explains. “I had seen ICS functioning badly in some cases, but I was ready to take that risk, and it has paid off well.”

The Bhakarjung CFUG is well on its way to emulating the success of Manaslu CFUG in Ghermu, Lamjung, which was declared a ‘Model Village with Improved Cooking Stoves’ in April 2013. A total of 129 of 131 households of Manaslu CFUG now use ICS, 62 of which were supported by the Hariyo Ban Program. To date, the Hariyo Ban Program has installed 2548 ICS across its working areas, benefitting 2548 households and 9480 people.

“If someone asks me whether or not they should install ICS, I will reply that they should!” says Durga. “We understand the path to better forests and better lives, and we need to take it from here.”

The biogas and ICS units are expected to reduce fuelwood demand and minimize pressure on the nearby forests. Biogas and ICS will also provide a cleaner way to cook, and will save time for homemakers in cooking, cleaning and collection of fuelwood. Also, solar PV system installations are underway in the same CFUG with support from AEPC and FECOFUN. A training event was organized for 20 people promoting ICSs.

To encourage the community to use toilets, and to promote community sanitation and increase biogas production, the Hariyo Ban Program has supported 156 HHs, including 28 poor households, to connect toilets with biogas plants in Dang and Banke

Leasehold forestry development in CF

In this reporting period, Bhangeristhan CFUG, Gorkha supported Rs. 120,000 for IGAs for 10 poor, Kumal (Janjati) HHs among the leasehold forest users. The IGAs supported were all on-farm activities such as livestock rearing, and vegetable and fruit farming and selling. Developing these activities helps remove unsustainable pressure on forests.

Revision and amendment of CFOPs

CFOP revision is one of the crucial areas for improving internal governance of CFUGs and promoting better management of forests. However, the CFOP revision is backlogged at 32% in TAL and CHAL (CFUG internal governance rapid assessment 2013). This backlog is due to limited human and financial resources available in the district forest offices to support local communities for revising the plan. Hariyo Ban Program is supporting to district forest offices preparing guidelines for inclusion of climate change, REDD and biodiversity elements in the CFOPs; providing technical and financial support for the revision of plans.

In this reporting period, 55 community forest operational plans were supported for renewal, which placed 2,520 ha of forest land under improved management, benefitting 46,523 people (8,973 HHs). The representation in the executive committees of these CFUGs was 42% women, 32% Janajati and 15% Dalit.

Training on Sustainable Management of Forests

In order to promote better management of community forests and reduce unsustainable pressures, in this reporting period, 25 training events on sustainable management of forests were conducted in Dhading, Gorkha, Lamjung, Tanahu, Kaski, Syanja, Parbat, Rautahat, Nawalparasi, Parsa, Dang, and Banke districts. In total, 1,088 people participated in these trainings. Among them, 463 were female, 403 Janajati, 139 Dalit and 10 Madhesi. After completion of the training, the participants also helped to maintain two km of fire line within the forest. Also, 371 meters of fire line was constructed in Tihuni community forest in Daulatpur VDC, Bardia with active participation of 150 local people.

Support for scientific forest management

The government has experienced huge losses due to improper management of forests. Unscientific management of forests results in low productivity, imbalance in supply of products and low income from the forestry sector. The Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape report on Drivers of Deforestation and Forest Degradation (Kathmandu Forestry College (KAFCOL) 2013) recommends piloting SFM, as it is a good opportunity for the Hariyo Ban Program to take the lead in this initiative to promote effective and improved silvicultural operations to improve site-specific productivity with a focus on local livelihoods.

The DFO Kaski was provided with a sub-award to prepare and implement a Scientific Forest Management Plan in a CFUG in the mid hills. In Kaski the map-based SFM plan will be prepared in the Takanga CF located in Siddha VDC, and WWF will provide support in the implementation of the first year activities identified in the SFM plan. Takanga CF lies in the outskirts of Kaski district but has the potential of about 200 cubic feet of annual allowable harvest of *Shorea robusta* timber. The forest is spread over 204 ha and benefits 154 HHs. The CFUG selection was based on potential for treatment application, tree species (*Shorea robusta* forest is preferred), size of forest (at least meeting the rotation age), age gradation, need for Community Forest Operational Plan (CFOP) renewal, and active participation and support from the community. In addition, this site may provide very useful comparative information in the future with regard to climate change impacts on Sal and its management; Sal is projected to be particularly affected by climate change in the lower lying Terai under a high emissions scenario (Thapa et al. 2013).

In addition Hariyo Ban is working with the Nepal Foresters' Association to plan a training course for District Forest Office staff on scientific forest management; this course has been requested by the Department of Forests and is scheduled for the next quarter.

Forest Fire

The following activities were implemented to address the problem of forest fire in the TAL and CHAL landscapes:

Forest fire fighting safety and sensitization campaign

Uncontrolled forest fire is a key driver of deforestation and forest degradation in both TAL and CHAL. Hariyo Ban is contributing to forest fire management in both landscapes through forest fire management safety training; forest fire control training and equipment support for local communities; awareness campaigns; and forest fire prevention support. During this reporting period, Hariyo Ban, in collaboration with the US Forest Service, did an assessment of ongoing forest fire management activities in CHAL and TAL to provide strategic recommendations to the GoN for forest fire management works in all types of forests in Nepal, including protected areas. The final report, with key recommendations is provided in Annex 5. The Hariyo Ban Program organized one-day forest fire safety regional workshops in Butwal and Tanahu for government and non-government stakeholders to discuss and raise awareness among stakeholders about forest fire safety measures. The Nepal Army, Nepal Police, Armed Police Force, District Forest Officials, CFUG members, REDD Cross and other GoN representatives participated in these workshops.

A series of forest fire sensitization workshops were conducted with communities in both landscapes to raise mass awareness and create a movement against uncontrolled forest fire. Uncontrolled fire destroys the forest and wildlife species, and threatens carbon sequestration and biodiversity. It also increases the emission of carbon dioxide, the main GHG gas causing global warming. Campaigns were implemented in various ways, such as discussion about the causes of forest fire at the local level, means of control and management, networking among the adjoining forest user groups, communication mechanisms and mass level awareness. Participants shared that the traditional way of fighting forest fires, without orientation or safety measures, was difficult and involved a high level of risk. The discussion was followed by a rally with play cards containing various slogans about forest fire control.

Seven sensitization events were conducted in Parsa, Rautahat, Chitwan and Tanahu districts. The awareness campaigns were instrumental in developing volunteer fire fighting groups, which will help reduce forest fire incidents in corridor areas in the landscape.

Forest fire and hazard management training in MCA

Considering the importance of forest fire control within MCA, training was provided for two forest fire management units in Pati and Aanga of Sirdibas VDC. The training was focused on the impact of forest fire, control and prevention methods, and climate change. The training was conducted using audio visual materials. Altogether 81 local people participated in the training, including 23 males, 58 females and 36 youth.



Picture 22: Participants of Forest Fire Management Training, Sirdibas, Gorkha

Forest Fire Hazard Mapping

The tropical and sub-tropical hill forests in the Terai and Middle hills are subject to frequent wildfire as well as human induced fire, thus significantly contributing to forest degradation. This has serious impacts on biodiversity, rural livelihoods and the natural environment, including regional climate. It is estimated that more than 400,000 ha of forest area in Nepal are burnt annually. To help control forest fire to protect human lives and property, and conserve forest ecosystems and biodiversity, in request of the District Forest Office Gorkha, forest fire hazard mapping was conducted in Gorkha district to support more systematic planning and implementation of fire management activities. The hazard mapping provides a better understanding of the fire prone areas. The mapping involved:

- Identification and mapping of forest fire hazards sites of Gorkha District
- Assessment of the implications of fire in the district
- Assessment of the capacity of District Forest Office and communities to manage and cope with forest fire
- Identification of the linkage, usage and effectiveness of the International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development (ICIMOD)'s Geo-portal on Forest Fire Detection and Monitoring, and information and warning system for Gorkha District
- Recommendation of specific strategies and actions for forest fire management in Gorkha District, and enhancing effectiveness of using early warning systems

The study done by MODIS (Moderate-resolution Imaging Spectro radiometer) revealed that there were about 327 wildfire incidences recorded over a period of 2000 to 2013 in Gorkha District. At the national level, various efforts to minimize loss due to forest fire have been made by the Government of Nepal, Department of Forests in collaboration with ICIMOD. The Regional Visualization and monitoring System (SERVIR)-Himalaya and Department of Forest developed a forest fire detection and monitoring system for Nepal.

Infrastructure development

Infrastructure work is being done by Components 1 and 2. Hariyo Ban has supported the initiation of dialogues among several infrastructure project developers and conservation agencies. The major effort has been involvement with irrigation projects, postal roads and railways in the Terai. Discussions with irrigation developers about two large irrigation canals (Sikta which traverses Banke National Park and Rani Jamara Kulariya which dissects Karnali corridor) on design and post construction mitigation action have been cautiously initiated through relevant national parks around possibilities of modification of the design and location. In particular, the discussions with Government of Nepal's implementing authorities are focused around negotiating to construct (i) bridges on sections where wildlife cross and (ii) construction of ramps/steps inside the canal at places where animals come frequently for drinking. The ladder would help them escape from the canal if they enter it to drink water and get stuck. The projects have taken these recommendations positively. WWF Nepal is coordinating with Bardia and Banke National Parks to identify key areas and suggest mitigation measures within the existing design.

Considering the importance of Chitwan National Park and adjoining forests for conservation of key species such as tigers and rhinos and potential impacts of the planned railway line during construction and operation, Hariyo Ban is supporting WWF Nepal to initiate discussions with Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation and its line agencies and like-minded conservation organizations. These

discussions are aimed at developing collective responses on the Environmental Impact Assessment of the project to minimize adverse impacts on critical areas.

Concurrently, the government is also upgrading the existing postal road that runs near the Nepal-India border, parallel to the East-west highway. The postal road could have serious negative impacts on key biological corridors in Mohana-Laljhadi corridor (Kailali and Kanchanpur); Basanta corridor (Kailali) and Khata Corridor (Bardia). These three corridors connect protected areas (Katarniaghat Wildlife Reserve and Dudhwa national park in India and Bardia National Park and Shuklaphanta Wildlife reserve in Nepal). WWF Nepal plans to work with relevant authorities to identify potential mitigation measures to facilitate wildlife movement along the critical biological corridors. WWF Nepal is participating in surveys with WWF India and relevant authorities on the Indian side where a similar border road is planned along the India-Nepal border. These surveys have helped in realizing the need for mitigation measures for wildlife movements across the India-Nepal forests and have raised the issue of re-aligning certain sections of the road to avoid critical sections of wildlife habitats. Based on field surveys and consultations, some structures may need to be redesigned or re-located to facilitate wildlife movements and retro-fitting may be required as well. Consultations with WWF India have resulted in furthering joint efforts to minimize the impacts of these roads on wildlife movements on both sides of the border, as addressing issues on one side only will not support long-term functioning of ecosystems and survival of focal wildlife species.

Hariyo Ban Program is supporting piloting of stabilization of village roads through tree planting in Tanahun, through the DFO. To stabilize the foot trails of Phewa and improve aesthetic quality, Hariyo Ban supported the planting of 374 *Salix* cuttings along the footpath of the lake in Pokhara town on the occasion of International Wetland Day. A formal program was organized to celebrate the day on the 2nd of February, with coordination of Pokhara Sub-Metropolitan City. More than 60 people representing Pokhara Sub-Metropolitan City, Local Development Office, District Forest Office, District Soil Conservation Office, Nepal Police, Tourism Entrepreneurs, NGOs, Donor funded projects, Local Mother Groups, and Hariyo Ban Program Consortium Partners participated in the program.

Illegal harvest of forests

CFOP support is mentioned above; in addition FECOFUN undertook several awareness campaigns to raise awareness of illegal activities and promote stronger community control.

Uncontrolled/over grazing

To reduce uncontrolled and over grazing, Hariyo Ban provided support for fodder plantation in farmland in both landscapes, providing seedlings to households in corridors, buffer zones and river basins. Support for Biogas is mentioned above. In addition it provided support for improved livestock management near to households, to reduce the need for grazing in forests.



Picture 23 : Hoarding board disseminating the message about the Salix plantation alongside the Phewa Lake, Pokhara

2.3.2 Support for restoration of forests

In addition to reducing drivers of deforestation and forest degradation, Hariyo Ban has undertaken many activities to restore degraded forests.

Forest nursery establishment

Various activities are underway to prepare and establish nurseries, and to enrich four existing nurseries in Sauraha, Chitwan; and Thakurdwara, Bardia and Sukla, Kanchanpur. The main work to date is seed collection work and poly bag filling, in preparation for planting in the coming monsoon. Some seedlings will be grown to sapling size and planted in following years.

Support to DFO/DSCO in seedling production of tree species

Grants have been signed with District Forest Offices (DFO) in Kaski, Tanahun, Gorkha, Syangja and Palpa, and the District Soil Conservation Office (DSCO) in Syangja to produce 265,000 seedlings in their nurseries. Distribution of seedlings will be arranged by the forest user groups in VDCs where the Hariyo Ban Program is working. The Tanahun DFO has been provided with support to produce 35,000 [*Michelia champaca*](#) (chanp) seedlings. Similarly, the Kaski DFO is producing 10,000 chanp seedlings.

Reforestation/afforestation support

During this reporting period, around 20,000 seedlings were planted in about 63 ha of forest clearing, with the aim of restoring and reconnecting the forest in two corridors in TAL: Brahmadev and Kamdi . The species planted were native species including [*Aegle marmelos*](#) (Bel), *Sapindus spp* (Ritha), [*Phyllanthus emblica*](#) (Amala), [*Choerospondias axillaris*](#) (Lapsi), [*Bauhinia variegata*](#) (Koiralo), *Dalbergia sissoo* (Sisoo), bamboo, and rattan. These plantations were targeted to prevent encroachment, reduce forest degradation and reduce pressure on forests in corridor and bottleneck areas and in the Chure.

Regeneration protection

Barbed wire fence in 10.15 km was erected to protect plantations and ensure regeneration. Fencing has improved the condition of degraded forests and enabled natural regeneration. Fencing was carried in Dang district out under CAPA implementation; all the fencing supports were provided to the community forest which protects 71 ha that are under restoration. According to the forest watchman of Mukta Kamaiya CF, Chisapani, the movement of wildlife and regeneration of thatch grass have increased due to the fencing. By selling thatch grass, Mukta Kamaiya and Kalika CF of Karnali corridor were able to earn Rs. 65,000 and Rs. 51,000 respectively.

Sub IR 2.4 Payment schemes for carbon credit including other ecosystem services tested and expanded

In year two, the Hariyo Ban Program initiated feasibility studies for payments for ecosystem services (PES) for carbon and non-carbon benefits in four sites. This included development of a sub-national ER-PIN for performance based REDD+ payments; Project Design Document (PDD) development for the Second Biogas Gold Standard VER project in TAL; PES feasibility study for ecosystem services

in Phewa and Marsyangdi watersheds in CHAL; and a small-scale local PES feasibility study in Syangja and Kaski districts to explore possibilities to establish local level payment systems between upstream people protecting drinking water sources and downstream urban and village people receiving clean water. During this reporting period, PES study draft reports were prepared and shared with relevant stakeholders. Final report will be developed in 3rd quarter.

2.4.1 Feasibility studies and opportunities for REDD+ and other PES mechanisms

Preliminary Assessment for piloting PES in Lamjung and small scale PES for drinking water services in Kaski and Syangja

The “preliminary assessment for piloting PES in Lamjung” study initiated in year two by CARE Nepal was completed during this reporting period. This assessment aimed to review PES related national and international policies and practices, identify the top two ecosystem services and their valuation along with recommending possible strategies for PES piloting in Lamjung.

The findings of the study show that there is a policy gap at the national level to address the administration issues of PES schemes in Nepal. This indicates that there is a requirement of clear guidelines for PES implementation in the country.

In the same report, Mid-Marsyangdi watershed area has enormous water yield per annum (1253.78 million cubic meters per year, i.e., 4149.65 cubic meters per ha) and thus has a huge potential for hydropower generation. Three big hydropower projects are in operation and many new projects are under construction and in the pipeline. The southern-most area of this watershed has the highest mean annual sediment loss, sediment retention as well as sediment export, i.e. 173.08t/ha, 10708.45 t/ha and 42.11 t/ha respectively. The siltation trend analysis by Middle Marshyangdi Hydro Power Project showed there is an increasing rate of silt at the intake, which has a consequent increase in damage to the runner blades and other turbine components. In FY 13/14 alone, the company has spent more than NRs. 8,000,000 in equipment maintenance. The report reveals that sedimentation is indeed a serious threat to hydropower production in this watershed. Stakeholders opined that the unplanned and unorganized opening of roads is mostly responsible for increased siltation despite the increase in forest cover and decrease in population density in the area.

The study concluded that sediment retention and reservoir hydropower production is the highest priority ecosystem service for a pilot PES project in Lamjung. The assessment has identified government line agencies, local NGOs, political parties and networks, hydropower projects, tourism entrepreneurs, media, development projects and community/user groups as the key stakeholders. The PES model suggested by the study is the following:

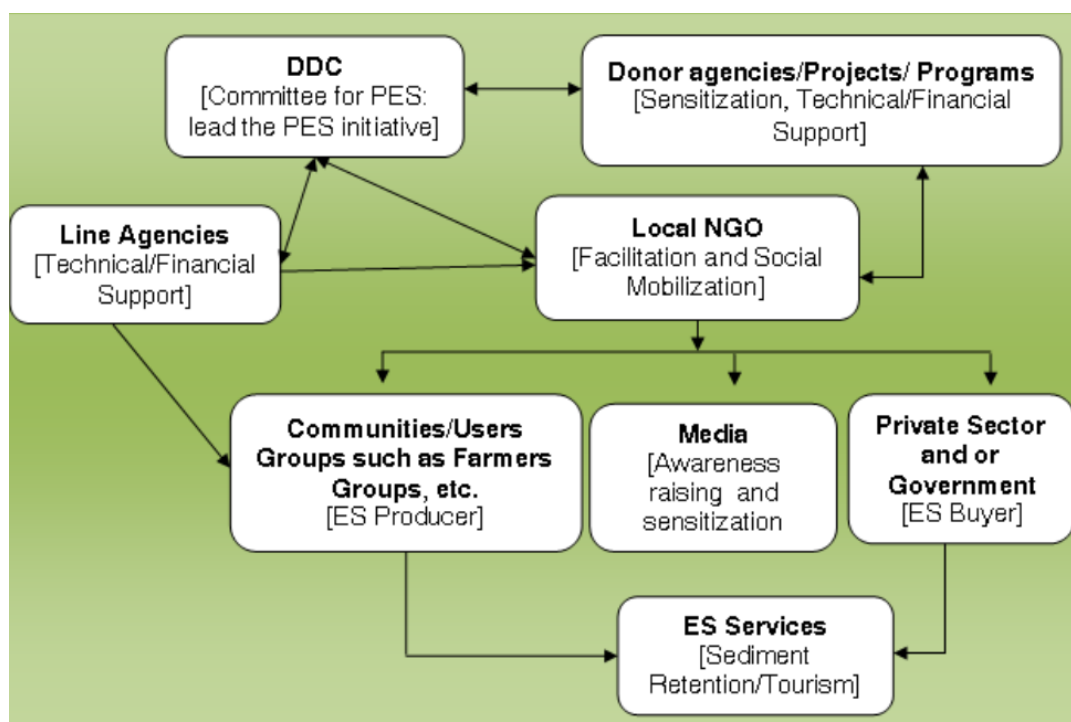


Figure 6 : Proposed model for PES initiation in Lamjung

This PES model shows how the line agencies will provide technical and financial support to communities and user groups to conduct activities promoting ecosystem services, which they will trade with buyers in the private sector or government. The line agencies will also support local NGOs in PES as well as the DDC. Local NGOs will be mobilize and facilitate, working communities and user groups, as well as media and private sector/buyers. Donor agencies will support the DDC and the local NGOs, through which the environmental services (ES) producer communities, media and buyers will be supported to form a platform or payment mechanism for environmental services.

To share the study findings, identify key stakeholders and identify possible strategies or models for PES initiatives in Lamjung, CARE organized a sharing meeting on “Preliminary Assessment for piloting PES in Lamjung” in December 2013 in Lamjung. Altogether, 34 representatives from government line agencies and stakeholders participated in the meeting and framed the roles and responsibilities of stakeholders for PES piloting in Lamjung.



Picture 24 : Participants of workshop consultation meeting in Lamjung

The PES pilot in Lamjung has proven to be an exemplary initiative contributing towards a real PES practice, and will help support appropriate policy feedback on the PES policy formulation process in Nepal. The partner selection process is being pursued by CARE Nepal. The selected partner will support the facilitation and capacity building of communities and other stakeholders including roads

in the selected VDCs, and will do so through sensitization and capacity building activities. In the meantime, project design and implementation will be initiated very soon.

FECOFUN completed a study of existing practices of PES mechanisms for urban water supply from community forests in selected communities of Kaski and Syangja in November 2013. This explored the practice and readiness for payment between two parties, i.e. CFUGs and Drinking Water Supply User Committees. It was found that knowledge on PES is very limited in both sets of stakeholders. The study recommended raising awareness among CFUGs and drinking water supply users committees, which is an essential step in developing a PES mechanism, and to coordinate with local government to make the mechanism viable. FECOFUN will develop an advocacy mechanism in the coming year in this sector.

2.4.2 Support for formulation of enabling policies, guidelines and advocacy for PES mechanisms

WWF and the Hariyo Ban Program conducted a feasibility study for PES in Phewa watershed as a first step in developing a PES system. The feasibility study identified sediment retention in Phewa lake as the most important ecosystem service. The study shows that unplanned agricultural practices, unplanned village roads and heavy dependency of local communities on forests are the major causes of soil erosion and landslides in the upper catchments of Phewa watershed which are contributing to sediment deposition in the lake. Following the recommendations of this study, WWF has been involved in different activities to extend support to local communities to develop PES implementation and monitoring plans.

A technical team has been formed under the leadership of the Local Development Office (LDO), Kaski consisting of representatives from Western Region Directorate (WRD), DSCO, DFO, DDC, Hariyo Ban Program and EBay project. The team will suggest the implementation modality of PES for Phewa watershed. The technical team has discussed the way forward to get PES into action and adopting the appropriate model for sediment retention. The team will also prepare the PES implementation and monitoring plan after the model is finalized.

Currently, WWF is preparing to hire a consultant to develop a participatory PES implementation

plan with strategies for sustainable sources of funding for the implementation of the plan.



Picture 25 : Interaction meeting with Tourism entrepreneur

WWF conducted seven meetings with upstream and downstream stakeholders to discuss and share the PES feasibility study report, and explore mechanisms for sustainable management of Phewa watershed. There was a meeting with tourism entrepreneurs, a meeting with government line agencies, and series of meetings with community people from the areas where most of the sediment is coming (Bhadaure Tamagi, Kaskikot, Dhikurpokhari, Chapakot and Phumdi Bhumdi VDCs). Participants of the meeting held with tourism entrepreneurs decided to form a government led Phewa Management Authority, and formed a small task group to discuss and lead further work on PES.

In the meeting with government line agencies, participants recommended conceptualizing PES in the VDC and DDC Councils, and initiating income generation support activities in upstream areas.

Similarly, the participants of the community level meetings outlined the list of activities that the VDCs and the CFUGs should carry out as a part of Phewa watershed management. Representatives from VDCs were selected to participate in the consultation meeting with downstream district level stakeholders. These recommendations will be incorporated while developing PES implementation plan of Phewa watershed.

2.4.3 Development and implementation of a carbon financing project

Hariyo Ban provided technical and financial support for the development of Emission Reduction Program Idea Note (ER-PIN) for 12 districts of TAL. The ER-PIN was developed by the REDD Cell, in coordination with Department of Forest Research and Survey (DFRS), FRA, WWF and Hariyo Ban, based on the data and work that was done earlier on forest carbon. The GoN submitted the ER-PIN in March 2014 to the FCPF for performance based payments through the Forest Carbon Fund. The proposal was approved by the 9th meeting of the Forest Carbon Fund held in April 2014 in Brussels, Belgium. Building on this ER-PIN, Hariyo Ban will support the GoN in the development of an Emission Reduction Project Document for 12 districts of TAL in the coming months.

Greater understanding of carbon financing (international market, national scenarios)

FECOFUN has organized awareness programs at the community level to develop a wider understanding of the carbon financing mechanism under the REDD+ program. These activities will help develop the capacity of local communities to providing feedback to the government, and to develop a fair and effective benefit sharing mechanism at the national and local level.

WWF/Hariyo Ban Program worked on the development of a second gold standard biogas VER project development document (PDD). Consultation with communities and drafting the PDD is in progress and will be finalized in the coming months.

2.1.3 Climate Change Adaptation

Hariyo Ban takes an integrated approach to reducing climate vulnerability in local communities and ecosystems. As adaptation to climate change is a new field where conditions will continue to change progressively, moving the previously static ‘goalposts’ around which conservation and development have been built, Hariyo Ban has been taking a very strategic and adaptive approach to climate adaptation. The climate adaptation activities conducted during the first two years of Hariyo Ban focused on building capacity of priority stakeholders at different levels to understand climate change impacts, prepare community adaptation plans of action (CAPAs) and implement the identified activities to address the adverse impacts of climate change. The project completed a landscape level vulnerability assessment of CHAL looking at the vulnerability of major ecosystems and land uses, including a study that modeled projected impacts on major forest types as climate change advances. River basin level threats were also assessed by evaluating drivers and vulnerability, using Miradi software, in the Seti, Marsyangdi and Daraundi sub-basins. The results from the river basin and ecosystem assessments at different levels are being applied to community adaptation planning, where ecosystem restoration and removing non-climate stressors is a major part of building ecosystem resilience to climate change, and ensuring ecosystem services for local communities for as long as possible. Since ecosystems operate at many different scales Hariyo Ban is also looking increasingly at river and sub-river basins rather than individual community forests, and is working increasingly with upstream and downstream users in its adaptation work.

During this reporting period we have continued to focus on participatory vulnerability assessment, training and awareness raising activities on climate change issues and climate adaptation, preparation of gender responsive and inclusive local adaptation plans and their effective implementation, and continuous engagement with relevant stakeholders and institutions for mainstreaming climate change provisions in their periodic plans. The program has also been supporting local communities to leverage funding from local authorities for implementation of the more costly interventions in their CAPAs. Greater collaboration is being promoted with the Biodiversity Component and during this reporting period Hariyo Ban has been establishing permanent monitoring plots for climate change impacts; and undertaking protected area manager training in climate adaptation, along with preparation of a manual on protected area adaptation (the latter still in progress).

During this reporting period, a total of 18 vulnerability assessments were conducted, 36 CAPAs prepared and 107 CAPAs implemented with Hariyo Ban support. Many events were organized to mainstream CAPAs into local adaptation planning particularly at DDC and VDC level. A total of Rs. 10,846,360 has been mobilized for the implementation of CAPAs with Hariyo Ban providing Rs. 6,709,748 (62%); VDCs, Municipality and government line agencies Rs. 2,890,775 (27%); and communities Rs. 1,245,837 (11%). In addition, a total of 4 LAPAs were prepared in 4 VDCs and 4 Districts during this period.

Table 4 : Summary of Progress in Climate Change Adaptation

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
3	Climate Change Adaptation							
3.1	Government and civil society understanding on climate change vulnerabilities and gender equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices increased							
3.1.1	Training of government and civil society representatives on climate change issues and gender equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices							
	Training of GoN officials, partners, CSO and CFUGs	30 Events					10 training events conducted.	
	Training on climate change and its impact on biodiversity and GESI in protected areas for GoN district officials	3 Events					2 training events conducted for PA managers (GoN) in TAL.	
	Workshops on climate change adaptation (CCA) issues for GoN, partners, CSO and community groups	78 Events					39 events of various workshops/orientations conducted for GoN, partners, CSOs and community groups.	
3.1.2	Integrating climate change issues in existing academic curricula							
	Capacity building training and support to integrate CCA into existing curricula	26 Events					One training event for eco teachers conducted. This will be expedited in the next quarter.	
3.1.3	Mass campaign for communities and students							
	Climate change awareness for CSOs and schools including 4 WWF cost share campaigns	82+4 Events					23 climate change awareness events for CSOs and schools organized. This will be expedited in the next quarter. 13 mass awareness campaigns for CSOs and schools were organized under WWF cost share	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	Day celebrations with CCA message (Environment, Poverty, Women and Indigenous day, Elephant festival, conservation education)	58 Events					3 events celebrations organized.	
3.1.4	<i>Building the capacity of media to document and share learning on adaptation</i>							
	Media mobilization through workshops and radio broadcasts	11 Events					30 radio program episodes were broadcast in Annapurna FM with coverage in Kaski, Lamjung, Tanahun, Gorkha and Syangja Districts.	
	Documentation and printing	5 No					Ongoing	
	Interaction and visits	6 Events					Ongoing	
3.1.5	<i>Conducting and disseminating results of research/studies to enhance knowledge on climate change and its impact on biodiversity, water, food security and infrastructures and agriculture</i>							
	Documenting and sharing experiences and lessons learnt with policy makers and practitioners through regional media	1 No.						
	Vulnerability assessment in TAL (part supported as WWF cost share activity)	1 No.					Vulnerability assessment (VA) completed; report being prepared. One vulnerability assessment conducted with partial support through WWF cost share	
3.1.6	<i>Promotion of public private partnership (PPP) for climate resilient community based adaptation</i>							
	Consultation meeting with private entrepreneurs on partnership for forest based enterprise development	1 No.						

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
3.2	Piloting demonstration actions for vulnerability reduction conducted and expanded							
3.2.1	Designing and field testing integrated vulnerabilities assessment tools in selected communities and ecosystem							
	Training and exposure visits	29 Events					Four exposure visits and trainings conducted.	
	Training of GLAs (rangers) on Integrated Climate Vulnerability and Capacity Assessment (ICVCA) and incorporation of biodiversity, climate change mitigation and adaptation in CFOPs	2 Events					One training event on ICVCA for DFO (rangers) conducted.	
3.2.2	Preparing climate adaptation plans							
	Community Adaptation Plan of Action preparation	49 Events					36 CAPAs prepared.	
	Local Adaptation Plan of Action preparation	16 Events					4 LAPAs prepared.	
3.2.3	Developing and supporting implementation of gender equitable and socially inclusive community adaptation plans of action (CAPAs) based on national framework for adaptation (LAPA 2010)							
	Water and energy related adaptation activities	128 No					52 CAPA communities implemented 6 types of activities through 1024 no of events benefitting 2543 HHs	Total progress is organized into different NAPA themes and is calculated by taking into consideration the no of sites where activities has been implemented;

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
								No of events of different activities; and No HHs benefitted.
	Forestry and biodiversity related adaptation activities	4,164 No.					33 CAPA communities implemented 4 types of activities through 33 no of events at 33 sites benefitting 1580 HHs	The number of bamboo and fodder plantation has been added to derive the target of 4167 , hence it has been corrected by adding up the no. of activities instead of number of plantation.
	Agriculture, livestock and horticulture related adaptation activities	340 No.					75 CAPA communities implemented 11 types of activities through 157 no of events at 75 sites benefitting 2720 HHs.	„
	Health and sanitation related adaptation activities	107 No.					35 CAPA communities implemented 3 types of activities through 326 no of events at 35 sites benefitting 1976 HHs.	„

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	Climate induced disaster related adaptation activities	106 No.					59 CAPA communities implemented 7 types of activities through 59 no of events at 59 sites benefitting 2504 HHs.	„
	Support to implement adaptation activities of CAPA / LAPA including WWF cost share activities	187 No.					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 1 Rainwater harvesting pond and three multipurpose ponds constructed in Kalapani Dang and Bagauda Chitwan respectively. • Bio engineering work completed in Kiriakhola area, CNP BZ area. • Supported to establish community seed bank in Baghauda CNP BZ area. • Installation of three early warning systems completed in Sagarpur, Bagarpur and Bijuari villages. • CAPA preparation and implementation support ongoing at four sites. • Capacity enhancement activity was organized in Betkot SWRBZ, Kanchanpur and the Inter Office Agreement has been made with DFO Dang and Banke to organize the activities.. 	
	Awareness on climate change and disaster risk management related activities	4 No.					2 awareness events completed.	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
3.2.4	Building the capacity of key government agencies at all levels to mainstream climate change into broader economic planning							
	Capacity building to mainstream climate change into broader planning	4 No.					Ongoing.	
3.3	Participatory and simplified system for vulnerability monitoring established							
3.3.1	Designing and field testing participatory and simplify system for vulnerability monitoring							
	Documentation and sharing of community based adaptation (CBA) best practices	2 Events					Planned for next quarter.	
3.3.2	Implementing the PM and E for vulnerability monitoring by building capacity of local authority and CBOs and institutionalization of monitoring system							
	Implementing vulnerability monitoring	77 No.					32 events of Community review and reflection on participatory monitoring, evaluation, reflection and learning (PMERL) conducted.	
3.3.3	Monitoring trends in climate variability and change at landscape level							
	Climate variability monitoring	4 No.					Six sites in CHAL were identified, visited and scaled to establish climate change permanent monitoring plots.	
3.4	Creation, amendment and execution of adaptation policies and strategies supported							
3.4.1	Support for CFUGs and other CBO federations to conduct evidence-based advocacy campaigns, participate in critical policy dialogues, and disseminate information to their constituencies							
	Establishing, following and strengthening Community Learning and Action Centers to implement issue based campaigns	131 Events					87 CLACs established and supported.	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q3			
	Support to CFUGs to conduct issue based campaigns on climate change issues	66 Events					29 issue based campaigns on climate change issues supported.	
3.4.2	<i>Support for consultation on climate vulnerability and adaptation issue</i>							
	Support for consultation on climate vulnerability and adaptation issues	3 No.					Delayed	
	Exchange of knowledge and information among Sacred Himalayan Landscape (SHL) and TAL to facilitate replication and up scaling (WWF cost share)	2 No.					Two exchange visits of SHL and TAL team completed	
3.4.3	<i>Support for local authority at district level under program landscape to integrate climate change adaptation into existing development planning and disaster risk management (DRM) process</i>							
	Policy support to share climate change related issues	7 No.					Delayed	
	Support for local authorities to integrate climate change into existing development planning	19 No.					32 events for mainstreaming climate change into existing development planning completed.	

Completed

On Track

Delayed

Cancelled

Sub- IR 3.1 Government and civil society understanding on climate change vulnerabilities and gender equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices

The objective of this Sub IR is to enhance the capacity of GoN (national, district and local level), local stakeholders, educational institutions, and the media to understand, document and disseminate knowledge about climate change and its impacts on different sectors. In the first two years, the Hariyo Ban Program provided support to stakeholders to conduct several capacity building activities. The Training of Trainer (ToT) approach allowed the Hariyo Ban Program to transfer climate change knowledge to large numbers of communities and households, contributing to a better understanding of the overall climate issues. The communities were able to take adaptation actions at various levels. The local resource persons trained in the ToTs provided support for the preparation of community adaptation plans.

In year three, a number of activities were implemented building on the experiences of the past years. These include climate change awareness classes for school students and for civil society and CFUGs/BZUC members; printing of IEC materials (calendars, process documentation, concise form of CAPAs, flip charts, stickers, training manual curriculum); interactions and visits with media personnel; day celebrations; trainings/workshops on climate change issues for GoN and partners, CSOs/FECOFUN District Chapters, and teachers/eco-clubs; and trainings on issues of gender and social inclusion and climate change adaptation for CFUGs/CBOs and civil society groups.

3.1.1 Training of government and civil society representatives on climate change issues and gender-equitable and socially inclusive adaptation practices

Various training events for GoN staff, civil society members and communities were provided to provide a better understanding on climate change vulnerability and climate smart adaptation practices. Increased understanding of different stakeholders is instrumental for preparing local adaptation plans with enhanced commitment and ownership. More of these events will be conducted by the end of the fiscal year to cover a wider and larger audience, to enhance understanding of climate change issues.

Climate change sensitization workshops to GoN and partners

During this reporting period, three workshops/trainings on climate change sensitization were organized for GoN staff. One event was organized by Banke District Forest Office (DFO) for DFO staff. A total of 27 participants (3 female) participated in the training. Subawards have been signed with Parsa and Rautahat DFOs to conduct similar events.

Two other trainings were organized in TAL (Chitwan and the same training in Bardia) for protected area managers from GoN and NTNC on climate change and biodiversity conservation. The events included background on climate change, impacts on biodiversity and protected areas, protected area management techniques in the context of climate change, and future possible climate change adaptation approaches. All of Nepal's protected areas were represented in the workshops except Koshi Tappu Wildlife Reserve. This was the first training that many of the managers had had on climate change and protected areas. The training event was instrumental in providing technical support on climate change adaptation and REDD to park officials as they will be responsible to implement these concepts on ground. Managers were extremely interested in this training, and expressed strong desire to take action and climate smart the management plans for their protected areas. They requested a

climate change training manual for park officials to better support the park management, which Hariyo Ban has started to prepare.

Climate change sensitization for civil society forest organizations

Four climate sensitization workshops were organized for CFUGs, BZUCs, FECOFUN district chapters and civil society members, with 218 people (86 female) participating. Such sensitization workshops enhance knowledge about climate change and its impacts, vulnerabilities to climate change, and ways to address them with resilience building and adaptation options.

Climate change sensitization workshops for community members, eco-clubs and school children

A total of 15 climate change sensitization activities were conducted during this reporting period, from which 582 students benefitted. These activities were instrumental in imparting knowledge and understanding concerning the changing and uncertain future climatic conditions, and the process of developing adaptation priorities.

The school level climate change sensitization program helped to create awareness on wider scales through their family members, close relatives and friends. After these school level sensitization programs, students began to talk about climate change and its impact among their peers. This will contribute to wider dissemination of the concepts and issues of climate change within and beyond their communities.

Trainings on gender and social inclusion for CFUGs/CBOs and Civil society groups

A total of eight trainings on gender and social inclusion (GESI) were conducted during this period for CFUGs/CBO to enhance knowledge, skills and capacity of various stakeholders on GESI. The training will help participants apply these approaches/strategies in planning, implementation and monitoring the adaptation initiatives.

At the result level, participants were able to analyze exclusion issues in their constitution and forest operational plans. Most of the women participants raised the issue of exclusion, which needs to be addressed properly. The executive committee members showed commitment to making revisions in their constitution and forest operational plans. Also, women were sensitized on issues of differential impact of climate change, which affects women, elderly, children and disabled people more.

3.1.2 Integrating climate change issues in existing academic curricula

Eco teachers training related to CCA

Eco-teachers training was organized in Sauraha, Chitwan. Fifty nine teachers attended the program. Climate change adaptation techniques and climate change issues were discussed in the program. The secondary level teachers, who primarily teach environment and science subjects, are expected to incorporate the information from the training in their teaching materials and impart climate change related knowledge to their students, helping to build a much wider awareness about climate change in the new generation.

Eco club support to conduct events related to climate change (poem, street drama, etc.)

Support was provided to 55 schools and their eco-clubs in Chitwan, in collaboration with Environment Conservation Teacher's Forum (ECTF). An essay competition program relating to climate change adaptation to be conducted in each school is underway, organized by ECTF.

3.1.3 Mass campaign for communities and students

Commemorative Day celebrations with CCA message (Environment, Poverty, Women and Indigenous Days, Elephant festival, conservation education etc)

The Regional Hotel Association Nepal, Chitwan, in collaboration with different partners, organized the 10th international elephant race festival on 26-30 December 2013. NTNC and BCC partially supported the festival through Hariyo Ban. More than a thousand people participated in the program. Elephant races, elephant football, ox cart races, horse races and elephant competitions were included in the festival.

Printing of IEC materials (Calendar, Publications, Curriculum)

The layout and design for publication of reference materials for CLACs is ongoing. The CAPA guideline in Nepali has been published and distributed to different stakeholders. Its translation to English is underway. In addition, 7 types of stickers on community based adaptation planning have been published and distributed. Calendars, flip charts on community based adaptation, and documentation on good practices in adaptation initiatives in Siddhathani CFUG, Tanahun have been prepared and are in the final stage of printing.

Sub IR 3.2: Pilot demonstration actions for vulnerability reduction conducted and expanded

Under this Sub IR, Hariyo Ban has been undertaking integrated vulnerability assessments using different approaches and tools to assess climate vulnerability based on hazards, food security, sustainable livelihoods, ecosystem vulnerability, and related fields. During this reporting period, 36 community adaptation plans were prepared and 107 were implemented. The LAPA development process began in year two, so only 4 LAPAs have been completed during this period. Hariyo Ban continued to build capacity of government line agencies and local bodies to enhance mainstreaming of the adaptation plans into broader economic planning.

3.2.1 Designing and field testing integrated vulnerability assessment tools in selected communities and ecosystems

Refresher ToT for on VA, Adaptation Planning and Social Mobilization

The Hariyo Ban Program in years one and two trained a total 336 people, including 114 women, through 11 ToTs on ICVCA and CAPA preparations. Trained LRPs have been mobilized in the communities to conduct VAs, prepare CAPAs, and mobilize people for the implementation of adaptation plans. The trained personnel from government line agencies, such as Regional Forest Directorate (RFD) offices, DDCs, DFOs and DSCOs, have been regularly mobilized in facilitating district and community level workshops and training programs organized under the Hariyo Ban Program and other agencies.

During this reporting period, Hariyo Ban conducted two training events, one basic and one refresher, for LRPs on vulnerability assessments, adaptation planning and social mobilization. A total of 45 LRPs benefitted from these trainings. LRPs gained skills pertaining to facilitation, documentation and reporting of CAPAs from the theoretical and practical sessions. The topics covered during the training were CAPA preparation tools, PMERL, implementation of CAPAs, leadership and social mobilization.



Picture 26 : Facilitation session during the Refresher ToT for on VA, Adaptation Planning and Social Mobilization

Rapid assessment to identify vulnerable groups/sites in selected communities

In order to identify new vulnerable communities to partner with in priority parts of CHAL, six VDC level rapid vulnerability assessments were conducted in Tanahu and Syangja districts by using underlying causes of poverty and vulnerability analysis UCPVA. During the assessments, identification of poverty pockets and vulnerable areas was made. VDC secretaries, representatives of political parties and local government agencies, and members of CFUGs participated in these assessments.

Major climate hazards to which people and ecosystems are vulnerable were identified in the assessments as forest fires, flood, soil erosion, landslide, drought, and invasive species. Identification of vulnerabilities, the extent of their impacts, and prioritization of vulnerable sites and hazards were made to select sites for CAPA preparation and implementation. This assessment has been very useful in targeting the most vulnerable sites and poverty pockets in those VDCs.

Vulnerability Assessments

Twelve vulnerability assessment workshops were conducted in Gorkha, Tanahu and Banke districts. Community members participated and identified the climate and biophysical vulnerabilities of their communities. Among the 2,049 HHs assessed, 622 HHs were vulnerable. Out of the total vulnerable HHs, 138 HHs are BCT, 363 HHs are Janajati and 121 HHs are Dalit. The total population of these 622 vulnerable HHs is 1,807 people, including 887 women. The Hariyo Ban Program will support preparation of CAPAs in the vulnerable communities.

Local level assessments have carried out in the two landscapes during the first three years of the Hariyo Ban, but they did not provide an overall picture of the climate threats at the landscape level. Thus a landscape level vulnerability assessment of TAL was undertaken during this reporting period. The VA included two workshops in Chitwan and Nepalgunj and brought together relevant stakeholders in the landscape including government officials, NGOs working in TAL, community representatives, and experts. The Flowing Forward VA methodology was used to assess the climate change vulnerability. The VA report ranked the vulnerability of three subunits i.e. Species, Land Use Land Cover, and Infrastructure in nine river basins of Terai Arc Landscape (TAL). Preliminary results showed, across the TAL, urban areas, rural settlements, rural roads, and irrigation systems are the

most vulnerable infrastructure subunits. Almost all the infrastructure in all basins were assigned low resilience scores, the exceptions being the local roads in the Karnali basin and the urban and rural settlements and airport in the Narayani basin.

Two of Nepal's most important flagship species, the tiger and rhinoceros were not considered to be vulnerable to climate change impacts in the context of TAL. However, the tiger populations in the Baghmatti, Babai and Bakaiya basins are considered to be more vulnerable relative to the other basins.

Overall, 11 LULC subunits were prioritized in the TAL-wide assessment. These included the natural land cover systems, such as protected areas and wetlands, and anthropogenic land-use systems, such as agricultural areas, industrial plantations, and designated livestock grazing areas. From among the four major protected areas in the TAL, Parsa WR was considered to be the most vulnerable to climate change. Chitwan NP, which is part of a larger protected area complex with Parsa WR, will be similarly impacted in the East Rapti basin, and the impacts will extend into the Narayani basin. In the East Rapti basin, alternating droughts and flash floods, high silt deposition, and higher temperatures are expected to extensively expose Chitwan NP to more frequent forest fires, invasive plant species, and possibly encroachment by people. The report is currently being reviewed.

3.2.2 Develop and support community and local adaptation planning

Community Adaptation Plan of Action (CAPA) Preparation

CAPA preparation under the Hariyo Ban Program gained momentum in year two, and by September 2103 a total of 202 CAPAs had been prepared, with 130 endorsed and 85 under implementation.

During the reporting period an additional 41 CAPAs have been prepared, bringing the total to 243. 19 CAPA preparation workshops were organized in Tanahu, Gorkha, Kaski, Banke, Bardia and Makwanpur districts. In these workshops, there were 668 participants from the community, including 378 women. Of the participants, 245 were BCT, 329 Janajati and 113 Dalit. Field work for 19 new CAPAs is underway.

Local Adaptation Plan of Action (LAPA) Preparation

The LAPA is supposed to develop a system of adaptation planning that enables VDC level stakeholders and communities to understand changing and uncertain future climatic conditions and engage effectively in the process of developing adaptation priorities. The LAPA is also designed to help VDCs implement climate smart plans that are flexible enough to respond to changing climatic and vulnerability conditions, inform sectoral programs and catalyze integrated approaches between sectors.

Ten VDC level LAPA preparation workshops were organized in Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Nawalparasi, Kailali and Chitwan districts. In these workshops there were 394 participants, including 238 women, 44 Janjatis and



Picture 27: Participants of LAPA preparation workshop in Ghermu Lamjung

72 dalits. Representatives from VDCs, government line agencies, CFUG members, representatives from local NGO/CBOs, school teachers and political party members attended the workshops.

During this reporting period, four LAPAs were prepared in Geta VDC, Kailali; Bhatkhola VDC, Syangja; Simjung VDC, Gorkha and Dahakhani VDC Chitwan. These LAPAs have been endorsed by the VDC Councils and some of them have been forwarded to the DDC councils for inclusion of LAPAs in the district planning process. Ultimately the aim is to leverage financial support for LAPA implementation, and influence district plans. The LAPA of Dahakhani VDC, Chitwan was prepared by merging four CAPAs prepared in the VDC: Ranikhola, Kalikapipaltar, Chandithan and Kalikhola Deurali.

Both Simjung and Bhatkhola VDC Councils have allocated Rs 120,000 each for implementation of LAPA activities.

The Chitwan DDC has formed a District Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Committee to prepare a district level climate change adaptation and mitigation plan. It will accelerate the preparation and implementation of LAPAs in other VDCs in the district.

In addition, 16 draft LAPAs have been prepared in Annapurna Conservation Area Project (ACAP) (9) and MCAP (7). These LAPAs will be finalized once they are endorsed by the respective VDCs. The process to formulate a further 12 LAPAs has just started in Annapurna Conservation Area.



Picture 28 : Draft LAPA sharing workshop in Simjung, Gorkha

The table below contains a summary of major hazards and vulnerabilities grouped under the six NAPA thematic areas and activities incorporated in the LAPAs to address them.

Table 5: Major hazards and planned actions in the six NAPA thematic areas

Sn	Thematic areas	Major Hazards and Vulnerabilities	Planned Activities
1	Agriculture and Food security	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive Species ▪ Drought ▪ Pests and diseases ▪ Sedimentation ▪ Low productivity of farmlands and forests 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Training on medicinal herbs and enterprise development ▪ Solar water lifting for irrigation ▪ Irrigation canal ▪ Vegetable farming training ▪ Maintenance of irrigation system ▪ Alternative and cash crop cultivation ▪ Formation and mobilization of agricultural groups ▪ Saving and credit Cooperatives ▪ Improved livestock rearing

Sn	Thematic areas	Major Hazards and Vulnerabilities	Planned Activities
2	Forest and Biodiversity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invasive Species ▪ Increased risk of forest fire ▪ Loss of forest cover 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Fire line construction ▪ Plantation ▪ Forest fire sensitization ▪ Pamphlets, brochures on hazards and vulnerabilities and how to address them ▪ Capacity development of CFUGs ▪ Climate change sensitization in schools
3	Water resources and energy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Water sources drying ▪ Drought 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Conservation pond ▪ Hand pump ▪ Sensitization program on floods ▪ Artisan boring ▪ Drinking water supply ▪ Improved cook stoves ▪ Water source protection
4	Climate Induced Disaster	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Landslide ▪ Flood ▪ River cutting ▪ Hail 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Gabion wall construction ▪ Bio-engineering ▪ Concrete Wall ▪ Embankment
5	Public Health	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Increasing incidence of vector borne diseases due to erratic rainfall and climate change. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Construction of Health Posts and schools ▪ Health and environment sanitation sensitization

3.2.3 Support implementation of gender equitable and socially inclusive CAPAs and LAPAs

LAPA implementation

NTNC initiated the implementation of two LAPAs in Gorkha. A field survey of the power fence in Prok VDC was conducted. An NTFP nursery has been established in Sirdibas VDC, and MCAP staff and local people are engaged in collection of seeds and seedlings for the nursery.



CAPA implementation

Hariyo Ban provided support for the implementation of 61 CAPAs in Chitwan, Bardia, Banke, Kanchanpur, Kailali, Lamjung, Gorkha, Tanahu and Kaski districts. From the implementation of these CAPAs,

Picture 29 : Dam constructed alongside the river in Bhimdattannagar under CAPA implementation

13,523 HHs have benefitted, including 6,814 poor HHs. Among these HHs, 3,248 HHs belongs to BCT, 7,870 HHs belongs to Janajatis, 2,380 HHs belongs to dalit and 25 HHs of others.

Total financial support of Rs. 10,846,360 has been mobilized for the implementation of CAPAs. Out of this total, Hariyo Ban Program provided Rs. 6,709,748 (62% of the total). The support from VDCs/municipalities is Rs. 2,655,000 (24% of the total), community support is Rs. 1,245,837 (11% of the total) and support from government line agencies is Rs. 235,775 (2% of the total).

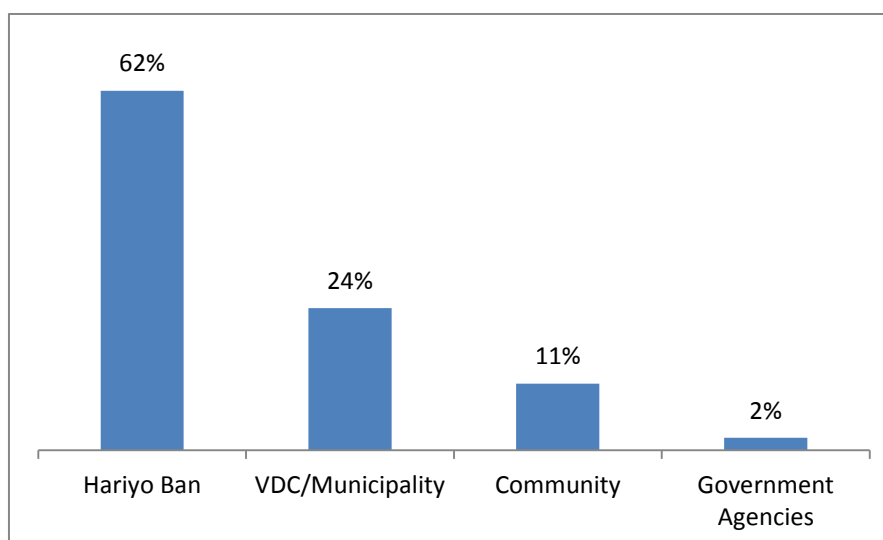


Figure 7 : Resource allocation for CAPA implementation

Activities under each broad heading of CAPAs are presented below:

Agriculture and Food security

The major activities implemented are agriculture/ livestock training, integrated/mixed crop farming training, training on off-seasonal vegetable farming, drought tolerant/improved seed support, bio-fertilizer training, agroforestry, integrated pest management training, riverbed farming, green house tunnel support, formation and mobilization of agriculture groups, irrigation, and shed improvement. In total, 2904 HHs have benefitted from the activities implemented under this heading.

Forest and Biodiversity

The major activities supported under this sector are removal of invasive and alien species, plantation along river banks, and plantation on landslide prone areas and barren areas. In total, 1580 HHs of 33 CAPA implemented sites have benefitted.

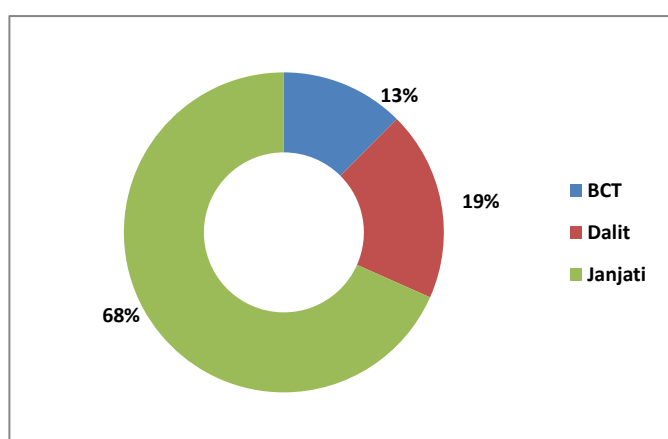


Figure 8 : Demographic composition of benefitted HHs under Agriculture and Food Security

Water Resource and Energy

The water resource and energy activities included water source protection and maintenance, water source diversion, construction of high hand pump, installation of ICS and biogas, construction of plastic ponds, and solar photo voltaic systems. In total, 2,278 HHs have enhanced their resilience to water scarcity through water source protection and maintenance, and are now able to save time, reduce their workloads and increase vegetable cultivation.

Water, Water Everywhere

A popular Nepali proverb states: “If you are thirsty, you must go to the river. The river does not come to you.” But the users of Siddhathani Community Forest User group (CFUG) in Dharampani of Tanahun District actually have the river flowing up to them. The residents of Huslangkot, who walked up to three hours each day for a pot of water, now have water gushing from taps right next to their homes. The Hariyo Ban Program helped to make this possible by supporting an innovative means for the local community to adapt to drought and other adverse impacts of climate change.



Picture 30 : Seventy year old Durmati Gurung smiles as she sits near the newly constructed tap in Huslangkot of Dharampani in Tanahun

In a detailed vulnerability assessment conducted by the Hariyo Ban Program, Huslangkot was identified as one of the most vulnerable regions due to its water scarcity. The women and children of approximately 35 households had to travel downhill to the Kotle River to fetch water each day. Seventy year old Durmati Gurung, whose house is at top of the hill, remembers how she got up at 4 am each morning in her search for water. “I’ve lived here since my marriage, and this is a lovely place except for our constant difficulties with water. All of us got up at dawn and trudged downhill and then trekked back uphill with water in our *dokos*. But that was barely enough for drinking,” she says.

Then her face breaks into a smile as she points at the communal tap just beside her door. “Now I can go out and fetch water anytime I want. It is like a miracle.” This transformation was brought about through the Community Adaptation Plan of Action (CAPA) prepared by the Hariyo Ban Program. The CAPA identified a drinking water system as the top priority in Huslangkot. In order to address the water deficit and enhance the adaptive capacity of the community, the Rural Energy Fund developed the project ‘Kotle Khola Rural Solar Drinking Water Project’. This project was designed to transport water from the Kotle Khola stream to the village uphill using a solar pump. Technical and financial support was provided by the Alternative Energy Promotion Centre (AEPC), the Rural Energy Fund, and the Hariyo Ban Program.

In a matter of months, the solar panel, intake reservoir tank and distribution tank were constructed. Seven taps have been constructed throughout the village, and the community continues to marvel at the accessibility of drinking water. “I have a family of five, and we have enough for drinking, washing and cooking. In fact, we even have water for irrigation, and I planted tomatoes, onions,

gourds and cucumbers. Who knew we could plant vegetables in this barren land too!” says Durmati. In fact, Durmati proudly states that the tap was constructed on land that she owns.

Durmati’s neighbor, Aas Bahadur Gurung, is 70 years old and equally relieved about the change in the community. “To help out my wife, I used to get up at sunrise and fetch around 50 liters of water each day,” he says. “I remember once I brought up water and then went to visit my in-laws, who were still sleeping at eight in the morning. I was so jealous!” But Aas Bahadur no longer has reason to be jealous, as he does not have to spend so much time fetching water. Ram Bahadur Thapa, chairperson of the drinking water project, says, “Even our children could not go to school on time as their mothers would return late with the water and had no time to cook. But thanks to the continuous water supply, there are no such hindrances anymore. Our entire community feels blessed.”

Along with the water supply, the community took part in several other climate change adaptation activities. The Siddhathani CFUG was awarded the first prize by the Western Region Forest Directorate for its outstanding contribution to conservation and the development of mountain ecosystems and local livelihoods. The award was presented during the celebration of International Mountain Day in December 2013 in Pokhara.

Huslangkot is an example of the efforts of the Hariyo Ban Program to secure and maintain water supplies for local people. Water is at the heart of every community, and in order to promote resilience to the effects of climate change, it is important to ensure that vulnerabilities to drought and disease are reduced through a proper water supply. For a community whose chief vulnerabilities were identified as water shortage and drought, to a community that has ample drinking water, Huslangkot has been helped a lot in its journey towards climate change adaptation.

Climate Induced Disasters

Bio-engineering, bamboo grass plantation alongside the river, tree and grass plantation in flooded and landslide prone areas, checkdams, construction of high hand pumps and support for cash-based alternative livelihood options were the major activities implemented to minimize the impacts of possible climate induced disasters. In total, 2,504 HHs have benefitted from the installation of gabion box, embankment and bioengineering works. 35 HHs at Thapuwa-Bich Tole and Tallo Madanapur of Manikpur, Banke benefitted from the early warning equipments to ensure safe evacuation before floods.

Public Health

1,976 HHs benefitted from activities conducted to improve public health. These included awareness campaigns on health and sanitation issues, cleaning campaigns, construction of toilets, improved supply of safe drinking water, installation of waste disposal pits, and distribution of medicated mosquito nets.

In addition, IEC materials like hoarding boards with messages on climate adaptive activities were placed in 18 different sites to help build awareness.

3.2.4 Build the capacity of key government agencies at all levels to mainstream climate change into broader economic planning

Training to GLAs (Rangers) on ICVCA and incorporation of biodiversity, CC mitigation and adaptation in FOPs

District Forest Office Rangers are key people who play a significant role in the preparation of Community Forest Operational Plans (CFOPs). Their understanding of the climate change issues and adaptation is important and essential to mainstream into the CFOPs. One training event was organized in Pokhara, Kaski to build common understanding on integration of climate change adaptation in current CFOPs and Community Resource Management Plans (CRMPs).



Picture 31 : Participants in the ICVCA training

Altogether, 23 representatives from government line agencies, such as Regional Training Center, DFOs and DSCOs from Kaski, Gorkha, Lamjung, Tanahu, and Syangja, participated in the training.

The training was organized by the Regional Forestry Training Centre, Pokhara with support from the Hariyo Ban Program. Participants learned about climate change concepts, policies, impacts on forest and biodiversity, sustainable forest management, REDD+, PES, vulnerability assessment and adaptation planning (NAPA, LAPA and CAPA), critical and strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats (SWOT) analysis of adaptation plans, and climate smart CFOP/CRMPs.

Participants stated that the government needs to provide proper guidelines for climate change integration. The dissimilarity of CFOP and CRMPs were also discussed. It is expected that the technical capacity build among the participants will be useful to incorporate biodiversity, as well as climate change mitigation and adaptation, into the preparation and/or renewal of Community Forest Operational Plans (CFOPs).

Sub- IR 3.3: Participatory and simplified system for vulnerability monitoring established

This Sub IR mainly focuses on strengthening the capacity building of PMERL committees, communities, local governments and other stakeholders to implement and conduct regular monitoring of adaptation activities in a participatory way. It has helped in keeping track of activity implementation and progress, ensuring the effectiveness of interventions and monitoring whether the selected adaptation interventions are still the most appropriate to increase the resilience of human and ecological communities to climate change.

The Hariyo Ban Program established three sets of paired permanent plots to monitor climate change impacts on natural resources and ecosystem services. These plots are established in three sites representing three different eco-regions in CHAL, including low land Terai (Chitwan), Mid-hills (Kaski) and High Himalaya (Mustang). Monitoring these plots will help to detect forest ecosystem changes due to climate change and impacts. This will help contribute to initiatives of the Ministry of Science, Technology and Environment (MoSTE) to promote the expansion and replication of cost effective and holistic adaptation practices following a continuous learning process.

3.3.2 Implementing participatory monitoring and evaluation for vulnerability monitoring by building capacity of local authority and CBOs and institutionalization of monitoring system

Capacity Building (training) on VA and PMERL for Local VDCs/DDC

Vulnerability Assessment (VA) is a tool that helps identify the vulnerable sites/groups/types in an area and the key actions necessary to address such risks and vulnerabilities. The Participatory Monitoring, Evaluation, Review and Learning (PMERL) tool helps in keeping track of activity implementation and review the progress in a participatory way.



Picture 32 : Participants in group work during PMERL training in Bhulbhule Lamjung

In this reporting period, 8 capacity building events on VA and PMERL were conducted in Banke, Bardia, Chitwan, Makawanpur, Parbat, Dhading, Kaski, Syangja, and Lamjung districts. In total, 288 people participated in these events, with 33 representatives from VDC/DDC, and 108 women, 115 Janajati, 21 Dalit and 1 Madhesi. Participants were provided with information about monitoring and evaluation, its importance in climate change policy, LAPA, NAPA, local disaster risk management plan (LDRMP), adaptation planning logical framework approaches in CCA, PMERL processes and participatory indicators for comparing changes. As output of the training, action plans were prepared to implement adaptation activities within a month that increased ownership in the community.

Capacity Building (training/orientation) on PMERL for community members

Sixteen capacity building events on PMERL for community members were conducted in Bara, Banke, Kailali, Gorkha, Lamjung, Syangja, Gulmi and Palpa districts. In total, 468 people participated the training, where 277 were female, 201 Janajati, 73 Dalit and 5 Madhesi.

The concept of PMERL is monitoring and evaluation of community based climate change adaptation plans, methods of keeping minutes, documentation of the activities implemented through CAPA, and preparing reports of the completed activities. It is expected that the knowledge and skills gained from training would be utilized in keeping local records of climate adaptation plan implementation, monitor vulnerabilities, climate change impacts, ensuring/advocating for accountability and practicing community review and reflections on local plans, activities and institutions. The PMERL committee is formed during the CAPA preparation workshop; it comprises a group of community members who are responsible for overall monitoring and follow-up of the CAPA activities, including documentation of the process. However, the CAPA PMERL committees have been observed to be inactive, so monitoring plans and documents of the CAPA need to be simplified, and support needs to be provided for the monitoring activities to help motivate and activate the PMERL committee.

Community review and reflection on PMERL and documentation

In this reporting period, 21 community review and reflection events on PMERL and documentation were conducted in CAPA implementing sites in Gorkha, Dhading, Lamjung, Syangja, Gulmi, Bara, Parsa, Makwanpur, Rautahat, Chitwan, Banke and Bardia districts. The objective of these events was to review the progress in CAPA implementation against indicators of the PMERL Plan, explore gaps in participatory monitoring and evaluation (PM&E) and improvement needed, and review the CAPA implementation against expected benefits. A total of 643 community members, including 363 women, 276 Janajati, 93 Dalit and 2 Madhesi participated in the review process.



Picture 33 : Participants of Review and Reflection at Fattepur, Banke

The review and reflection proceeded with background information and details of CAPA implementation with activities, budget and expenses, and was prepared by a member of the CFUG executive committee. From the discussions, it was observed that in Gorkha, Rajdevi CFUG has been able to increase coordination with other line agencies such as the District Soil Conservation Office (DCSO), VDC office, and other consortium partners of the Hariyo Ban Program. Tarpakha CFUG has leveraged NRs. 65,000.00 from the VDC office while implementing the CAPA. All of the CFUGs have prepared action plans to complete the implementation of the CAPA activities on time, and have committed to conducting regular monitoring with mobilization of the PMERL committee to ensure the quality of CAPA implementation activities and to conduct regular review and reflection.

3.3.3 Monitoring trends in climate variability and change at landscape level

Six sites in CHAL (two in Chitwan, two in Panchase, and one each in Myagdi and Titi) were identified, visited and scaled to establish climate change permanent monitoring plots. The sites are being paired, with one site in a place that is considered vulnerable, and another that is less vulnerable and could be a refugia. Three separate baseline studies were initiated in these permanent plots. These studies include baseline studies on floral communities, faunal species and socioeconomic condition of these plots. Three automatic weather stations were purchased and are in process of installation in Panchase, Myagdi and Titi.

Sub IR 3.4: Creation, amendment and execution of adaptation policies and strategies supported

The Climate Change Policy and LAPA national framework, Environment-friendly Local Governance Framework (ELGF) 2013 are recent policy documents endorsed by the Government of Nepal in 2011 and 2012 respectively. Under this Sub IR, the Hariyo Ban Program has been supporting the dissemination of these policy documents and reviewing other existing climate adaptation related policies to ensure these policy documents are pro-poor, gender responsive, inclusive, and environmentally sensitive. With support from Hariyo Ban, a total of 25 LAPAs are being finalized, which will be instrumental in operationalizing policy frameworks at the local level. Hariyo Ban has been engaged with CFUGs, DDCs and other stakeholders on mainstreaming climate change into their annual plans. As a result, Kaski and Kanchanpur DDCs have appreciated the efforts of Hariyo Ban

and expressed their commitment to address climate change adaptation. Hariyo Ban has conducted capacity building activities for CFUGs, GON and LRPs, which will enhance the climate change mainstreaming process in the Community Forest Operation Plans.

3.4.1 Support for CFUGs and other CBO federations to conduct evidence-based advocacy campaigns, participate in critical policy dialogues, and disseminate information to their constituencies

Support to CFUGs and CBOs to conduct issue based campaigns on climate change issues

A total of 15 CFUGs were supported to conduct issue based campaigns on climate change issues for awareness, policy advocacy and local collective actions for adaptation to climate change. A total of 509 people, including 252 women, 62 Dalit and 250 Janajati were involved in these campaigns. The issue based campaigns highlighted the issues of lack of knowledge and capacity to adapt to adverse impacts of climate change, different vulnerabilities caused by climate change, as well as anthropogenic causes of vulnerabilities such as loss of forest and biodiversity, declining agricultural productivity, water resources, increasing forest fire, grazing, garbage, and use of chemical fertilizer/insecticide. The main actions taken on the issues during these campaigns were information rallies, cleaning, sensitization on environmental and personal health and sanitation in the locality and its vicinity, water source protection, plantation, solid waste segregation and management, removal of invasive species, construction of fire lines, control of open grazing, patrolling, and installation of ICS.



Picture 34 : Participants planning for an issue based campaign in Gorkha

Mainstreaming CCA and disaster risk reduction (DRR) activities in local development plans and policies

Three activities are included under this topic: support for local authorities at district level on policy sharing and integration of climate change adaptation into existing development planning and disaster risk management processes; workshop to mainstream CCA and DRR activities in local development plans and policies at district level; and mainstreaming and integration of CCA and DRR at VDC level development planning (Exchange Additional Activity).



Picture 35 : Participants of mainstreaming workshop in Gorkha

In total, 8 mainstreaming events for CAPA/LAPA/LDRMP or CCA and DRR in local development plans and policies were conducted in Kailali, Kaski, Syangja, Chitwan, Makwanpur, Gorkha, Bara and Rautahat districts. The objectives of these workshops were: to share policy provisions on climate change and disaster management, including the LAPA and Local Disaster Risk Management Plan (LDRMP); to influence district line agencies to incorporate climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction in their annual development planning; and to seek support in implementation of

Community Based Adaptation Plans of Action (CAPAs). The workshops also sought to chart a way forward for Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPAs), encouraging resource leveraging, and promoted synergy and collaboration among different stakeholders on effective implementation.

Mainstreaming of CAPA/LAPA in holistic plan and policies through DDC Councils

As a result of climate change mainstreaming initiatives, Kaski District Development Council (DDC) has built on the initiatives of the Hariyo Ban Program in the holistic policies of FY 2014/15.

1. The green belt along the foot path around Phewa Lake, which started with support from Hariyo Ban and WWF, will be scaled up.
 2. NGOs and CSOs will be mobilized to address the negative impacts of climate change at the community and local level through Community based Adaptation Plans of Action (CAPAs) and Local Adaptation Plans of Action (LAPA).
 3. Environmental Framework for Local Governance, 2070 will be implemented.
- Priority will be given to establish community and village level disaster and climate change committees and fund establishment for disaster risk reduction and adaptation. VDC has established emergency fund with support from Building Disaster Resilient Communities (BDRC) program and will be scaled up in all VDCs.
4. Campaign for all ICS village will be declared through the local service center.
 5. DDC has to give permission for use of excavator for development planning. Legal action will be taken if bulldozers and/or excavators are used in sensitive areas like rivers or critical watershed areas.

Through the 7th DDC Council of Kanchanpur, top priorities include environment and climate change adaptation strategies along with construction of physical infrastructure, human health, and living standards of people for the next fiscal year. Moreover, Kanchanpur DDC has declared climate change adaptation as one of its priority thematic working areas for the next fiscal year.

At local level, 33 mainstreaming workshop events on climate change adaptation and disaster risk reduction for local bodies were conducted with the objectives of initiating CCA and DRR mainstreaming for VDC level planners, through policy orientation on climate change adaptation and disaster risk management; orientation on different analysis tools of climate change adaptation and disaster management guided by LAPA framework; and LDRMP guideline and district level plans, along with budget allocations, for Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Management Plan at VDC and DDC council.

Altogether, 1,739 people participated in these workshops, including 1,026 women, 59 Dalit, 159 Madhesi and 640 Janjati. As a result of the mainstreaming workshops at the VDC level, a total of Rs. 10,437,000 has already been committed in VDC development plan endorsed by the VDC/DDC council of different VDCs and DDCs, while many others have declared commitments to support CAPA implementation without specifying the exact amount (Table 6).

Table 6 : Government Agencies' Commitment for Support in CAPA Implementation

SN	Municipality/VDC	Districts	Amount NPR
1	Churiyamai VDC	Makawanpur	30,000
2	Manahari VDC	Makawanpur	50,000
3	Handikhola VDC	Makawanpur	25,000
4	Naram VDC	Nawalparasi	50,000
5	Ruchang VDC	Nawalparasi	50,000
6	Dhaubadi VDC	Nawalparasi	20,000
7	Hupsekot VDC	Nawalparasi	20,000

SN	Municipality/VDC	Districts	Amount NPR
8	Dahakhani VDC	Chitwan	20,000
9	Paurahi VDC	Rautahat	25,000
10	Kanakpur VDC	Rautahat	20,000
11	Chandranigahapur VDC	Rautahat	20,000
12	Nijgadh VDC	Bara	30,000
13	Ratanpuri VDC	Bara	30,000
14	Bharatgunjsingol VDC	Bara	7,000
15	Amlekhgunj VDC	Bara	40,000
16	Dumarwana VDC	Bara	20,000
17	Manaruwa VDC	Bara	20,000
18	Thori VDC	Parsa	26,000
19	Bagwana VDC	Parsa	18,000
20	Narayanpur VDC	Kailali	100,000
21	Bhimdatta Municipality	Kanchanpur	40,000
22	Dekhatbhuli VDC	Kanchanpur	46,000
23	Geta VDC	Kailali	520,000
24	Malakheti VDC	Kailali	35,000
25	Godawari VDC	Kailali	45,000
26	Dhangadhi Municipality	Kailali	500,000
27	Binauna VDC	Banke	200,000
28	Kamdi VDC	Banke	15,000
29	Basudevpur VDC	Banke	15,000
30	Patabhar VDC	Bardia	5,600,000
31	Rajapur VDC	Bardia	1,200,000
32	Bhimapur VDC	Bardia	1,200,000
		Total	10,437,000

As a follow-up to the mainstreaming workshops, 2 DDCs, Kanchanpur and Kaski, have mainstreamed climate change and disaster in local development planning to date, while the Chitwan DDC has already formed a District Climate Change Adaptation and Mitigation Committee to prepare district level climate change adaptation and mitigation plan.

Community Learning and Action Centers (CLAC)

During this reporting period, 87 CLACs were formed and strengthened with support from Hariyo Ban (**Annex 4**). The CLAC discussed climate change issues and took various social actions. Details of the initiatives and changes including social actions are described under the governance section.

3.4.2 Support for consultation on climate vulnerability and adaptation issues

Climate Change Discussion Series

Clean Energy Nepal with the support from Hariyo Ban Program organized three climate change discussion series at national level. Themes of these discussion series included Local adaptation planning and issues related to National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) in the context of formulation of a framework on NAPs. The discussion series were useful forums to raise awareness on different aspects of climate

change among likeminded organizations and professionals working on climate change adaptation.

District Level Workshops on National Adaptation Plans

Climate Change Network Nepal is implementing a project on a National Adaptation Plans (NAPs) framework with the support from WWF Nepal. WWF Nepal/Hariyo Ban Program also supported two district level stakeholder consultation workshops to contribute to the NAPs process. The discussion will be compiled and combined as an input for the drafting of a NAPs framework as a part of civil society's response to NAPs.

3. MAJOR ACTIVITIES IN CROSS-CUTTING THEMES AND POLICY

3.1 Gender Equality and Social Inclusion

During the last six months implementation of Hariyo Ban's GESI strategy continued, with good support from institutional and thematic leaders as well as field team members in translating the theoretical base of mainstreaming gender and social inclusion into practical knowledge and action. Selected activities and outcomes are outlined below.

Clarity in GESI scenario in thematic and cross-cutting components

Baseline figures for governance including representation of women and socially excluded groups in CFUGs and extent of gender based violence have been obtained and fed into PMP during the reporting period. In the PMP previously, there was focus only on representation of marginalized women. However, now there has been addition of representation of excluded groups as the part of the indicator. The rapid assessments of nearly 900 CFUGs revealed inadequate representation of women particularly in the position of Chair, in mixed groups.



Picture 36 : Community women explaining local vulnerabilities and adaptation activities implemented in Bhimdattannagar, Kanchanpur

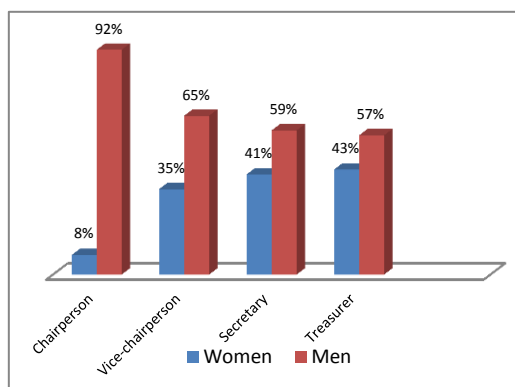


Figure 10 : Representation of women in decision-making positions

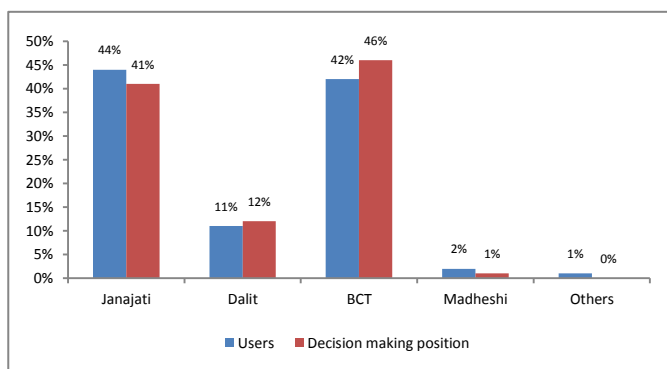


Figure 9 : Ethnic Representation in decision making positions

Source: Rapid survey of GESI and Governance in CFUGs, WWF Nepal and FECOFUN, 2013

The Community Forestry Development Program Guideline 2065 clearly states that either the Chairperson or Secretary of a CFUG should be a woman. Over half of the sampled CFUGs were not complying with this provision. Representation of different ethnic groups in decision making was more proportional.

A study entitled, "Gender assessment of natural resource management: dynamics of power relations and indigenous knowledge" was completed in this reporting period. The report revealed that women and men participate in community-based natural resource management institutions with different degrees of decision-making power, access to resources and access to information. Women and men have different knowledge in conservation, as evidenced by different names of identified species and use patterns. Women are particularly disproportionately under-represented in executive committees and vital positions in buffer zone and conservation area management committees (CAMCs), in the absence of gender responsive executive membership selection criteria. The study indicated that all female CFUGs offer better opportunities for women and marginalized groups to claim their rights and demonstrate their leadership competency, than in buffer zones and CAMCs. It also highlighted the likelihood of a shift of leadership back to men if the CFUG later gains high economic value, so future interventions should enable women and socially excluded group members to handle a larger resource base to avoid these leadership shifts.

Gender-based violence (GBV) in the NRM sector has not been critically analyzed but it was found to be one of the barriers to engaging women in the conservation sector more strategically. The status of gender-based violence in the forestry sector, based on a study of three selected districts of the Hariyo Ban Program area, revealed that nearly 60% of women engaged in the conservation sector are facing different forms of gender-based violence, with highest prevalence of psychological and then physical violence, followed by economic violence and sexual violence. This analysis was prepared from discussions in three districts but has provided a clear insight into the nature of gender-based violence that is common in the NRM sector. It will be

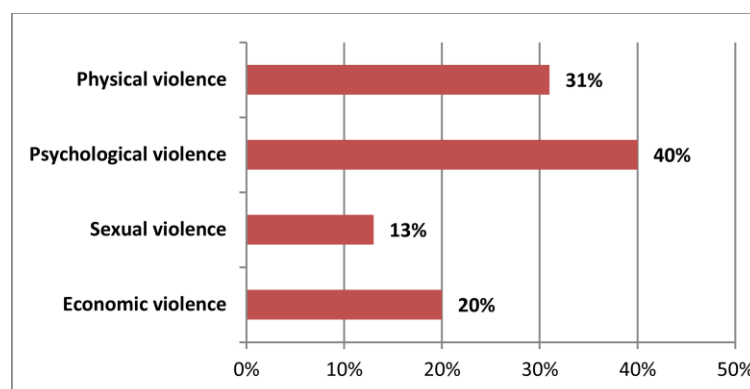


Figure 12: Status of different form of GBV faced by community women in conservation sector

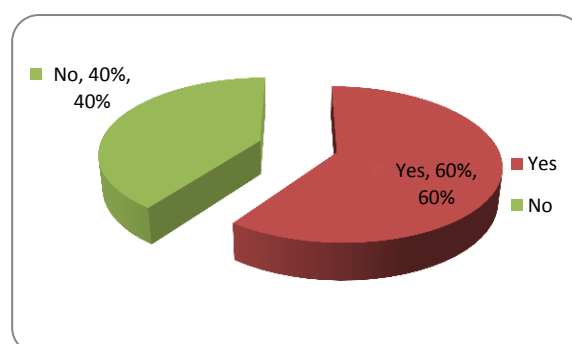


Figure 11 : Status of GBV faced by community

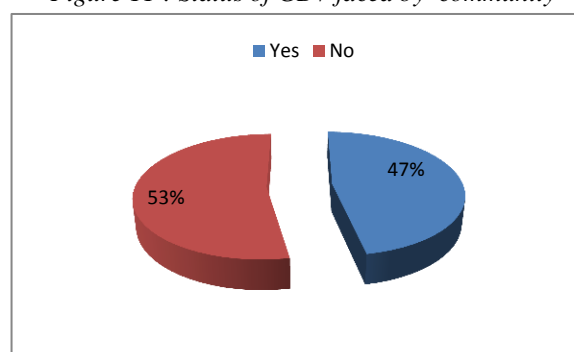


Figure 13: Representation of women as Chair or Secretary

important to assess future strategies to prevent and combat GBV, and create safer and enabling spaces for women to engage in the conservation and climate change domains.

An analysis on the “Effect of Biogas on Reducing Pressure on Forests and Workload of Women in Terai Arc Landscape (TAL) Nepal” found that in most cases biogas saves women time, and some of the women used this time in ways that benefited their households and conservation. There was an increase in engagement of women in groups such as BZUC, BZUG, and CFUGs. It appeared that conservation also increased the social capital of rural women by increasing social networking, which contributed to strengthening their leadership competency. However, among the older generation there was some resistance to biogas as being ‘unclean’ because of the attached toilets, and in some cases women had to continue using firewood to cook for them. The study recommended that the Program should promote biogas by highlighting the following: the positive effects on work life balance for rural women and girls by reducing the dependence on wood from forests; the decrease in risks of getting caught by guards and GBV; and use of free time saved from firewood collection, cooking time and washing utensils, on education and productive sectors to reduce economic dependency on forests. Moreover, improved family relations, and support of male and senior family members with household work, should also be considered to reduce work load and drudgery of women. The report also recommended optimizing the use of free time of women by engaging them in economic and decision making interventions, providing technical training for installation, and increasing awareness and social acceptance of toilets attached to biogas.

A study on the differential impacts of climate change on women and socially excluded groups began during this reporting period. The study will attempt to identify potential differential vulnerabilities and impacts on women, Dalits and marginalized Janajatis; key factors that trigger these adverse impacts; and appropriate adaptation options. In the meantime, during the reporting period different illustrations of adverse impacts on women, children, youth and the poor have been produced and extensively used in training events. These illustrations have contributed in emphasizing the importance of taking differential impacts into account in adaptation planning in the future to reduce adverse impacts that are high in marginalized groups.

Strengthening leadership roles of women and socially excluded groups

In the previous years, it was realized that interventions were needed to increase leadership roles of women and socially excluded groups in ensuring their meaningful engagement in conservation and climate change. In this context, a two-pronged approach was adopted: 1) strengthening networks of women and Dalits; and, 2) capacity enhancement interventions for emerging/existing women and socially excluded group leaders.

The Women Leadership Circle (WLC), a group organized by Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resources (WOCAN) in May 2013 and attended by grassroots women leaders and national women professionals, indicated a strong need to provide inputs to forestry, biodiversity and climate change policy formulation processes from a gender perspective. The group pointed out that the strategy preparation process should integrate GESI analysis by engaging GESI experts and practitioners in the policy formulation process. The meeting also pointed out that the regional level consultations should be organized separately for these women and excluded groups, and the consultations should be facilitated by people or organizations who understand their issues and contexts to amplify their concerns effectively. The meeting proposed that Himalayan Grassroots Women’s Natural Resource Management Association (HIMAWANTI) should lead the civil society gender perspective process to enhance GESI sensitivity in new strategies. This decision was made by

both national women professionals and grassroots women leaders, which will ensure support and contributions from these stakeholders in the policy consultation process.

Hariyo Ban supported this group of experts, together with HIMAWANTI, to develop a policy brief entitled “Forest sector policy brief from gender and social inclusion perspective.” The partnership opportunity to work with DANAR on representation of dalits in community-based forest management has yet to be finalized.

Trainings focused on leadership capacity of women and socially excluded groups were organized targeting emerging/existing leaders. In some instances, these training events, periodic mentoring, and coaching from the field team members enabled women to assume new roles: for example, Parbati Gurung was elected as the Secretary in Ranikhola CFUG.

Gathering CFUG District Women Chairpersons together in a single platform continued this year on the occasion of International Women’s Day by FECOFUN. The group developed a draft outline of gender and social inclusion mainstreaming strategic options for the organization. Networking for these leaders based on their roles and responsibilities should be systematically continued and planned for the coming year.

Interactions were organized on PVSE leadership to gain insight on opportunities and challenges. The outcomes of these events will be later used to develop strategies for men and elite engagement. The Women Advocacy Forum (WAF) was also mobilized to enhance leadership and influencing skills of CFUG members.



Picture 37: Participants during PVSE leadership interaction, Banke

It became apparent that Dalit women do not have adequate exposure, leadership experience in decision making positions in the forestry sector. In order to provide opportunities for Dalit women to become involved in the biodiversity conservation and climate change sectors, six female Dalit interns (exceeding the target of four) were recruited in this reporting period. An intern has been placed at each Hariyo Ban cluster office with some pre-identified learning objectives, formulated based on their interest areas.

CLACs are a strong platform for strengthening leadership roles of women and socially excluded groups in conservation and climate change. This platform should be supported and strengthened continuously to ensure meaningful engagement of these deprived sections of society in the natural resource management sector. Please refer to the detailed information on CLACs in the governance section.

These initiatives have contributed in ensuring increased engagement of women and socially excluded groups in decision making positions of CFUGs. They provided platforms for these groups to raise their concerns around underlying causes of deforestation and degradation so that alternative mechanisms can be adopted for reducing these threats and drivers. Increased consciousness of these marginalized groups and environment friendly attitudes and behaviors were also evidenced through their active role in conservation and climate change activities.

Capitalizing learning of GESI endeavors with wider networks

Documentation of learning was a priority for spreading knowledge to other projects and networks. The GESI Training Manual from Climate Change Perspective, developed as the outcome of the training series held in the first year, was finalized in the reporting period and is included in Annex 5. In the second and third years, a series of trainings was organized on GESI and REDD+, and documented in the form of a draft training manual. As shared earlier, the policy brief on the forestry sector from a gender and social inclusion perspective was finalized jointly with HIMAWANTI and is included in Annex 5.

The Hariyo Ban Program co-sponsored the “Role of Women in Agro-forestry” event organized jointly with the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, the International Union of Forest Research Organizations (IUFRO) and the Nepal Foresters’ Association (NFA) in November 2013. Also, the Sociological/Athropological

Society of Nepal (SASON) was partially supported for the International Conference on Current Dynamics in Transforming Nepal in December 2013. The event was used for sharing Hariyo Ban Program experiences in climate change adaptation and alternative energy options. Ms. Anisha Pokharel was also supported to attend the third South Asian Youth Conference to raise the visibility of youth in the climate change agenda. These



Picture 38: Participants during GESI training

events were used for networking and spreading messages of biodiversity conservation and climate change endeavors of the Hariyo Ban Program.

The Asia Pacific Workshop “Women’s inclusion for sustainable forests and climate: what works?” was organized by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID)-funded Lowering Emissions in Asia’s Forests (LEAF) program, in collaboration with Women Organizing for Change in Agriculture and Natural Resource Management (WOCAN) and the United Nations Collaborative Programme on Reducing Emissions from Deforestation and Forest Degradation (UN-REDD) in March 2014 in Bangkok. The event was attended by participants representing 12 countries including Shikha Shrestha, GESI Coordinator representing Hariyo Ban Program. It was a great platform for Hariyo Ban to share gender equality and social inclusion endeavors of the program.



Picture 39: International Women's Day Celebration in Nepalgunj, Banke

The International Women’s Day Celebration was coordinated by the Hariyo Ban communications team. As in the previous year, there was

recognition of men and women change agents in strengthening leadership roles of women in the conservation and climate change sector. The success of women leaders was also shared, along with a drama focusing on the leadership role of women. The event was also used by other consortium partners to recognize women leaders who had contributed to conservation. This year's celebration was slightly different as there were several other Hariyo Ban side events in some of the districts in the two landscapes.

Hariyo Ban continued to engage the Gender Task Force of the Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation, as well as the Technical Committee of SESA. There was engagement in different policy discourses to influence forestry and biodiversity policies from a gender and social inclusion perspective.

Partnerships with diverse networks and stakeholders enabled the program team to amplify the gender and social inclusion agenda in a stronger manner and showcase Hariyo Ban's commitment to it in relation to conservation and climate change.

Exploring potential for adopting gender responsive budget framework

Training on Budget Advocacy, Gender Responsive Budget, and Participatory Gender Audit was organized in February 2014 in Kathmandu to develop a common understanding on the concepts and explore the feasibility of adopting these approaches in the Program. The training was facilitated by representatives of UN Women, WaterAid Nepal and Ministry of Federal Affairs and Local Development, a former Ministry of Finance official, and gender experts. It was attended by 34 participants representing 11 organizations. There was commitment from the participants to adopt a gender responsive budgeting framework in Hariyo Ban if it would be endorsed by the Program Management Committee. (GESI responsive budgeting is planning, programming and budgeting that contributes to the advancement of gender equality and the fulfillment of women's rights.) The proposed gender responsive budgeting framework comprises three elements: incorporation of a gender responsiveness indicator in the form of being GESI direct, GESI indirect or GESI neutral; finalization and adoption of GESI responsive budgeting and auditing framework for the program adapted from the framework of MOFSC; and continuation of GESI dedicated funding.

Demonstrating institutional commitment towards GESI responsiveness

Consortium partners showed increased commitment to increasing GESI responsiveness in their respective organizations. FECOFUN already initiated the process of drafting a GESI mainstreaming strategy for the organization. The Senior Management Team of CARE Nepal endorsed the decision of reviewing the existing Gender and Diversity Policy of the organization. NTNC organized four internal events for mainstreaming GESI in the regular work plan, and also initiated the process of documenting best practices of engaging women and indigenous groups in the conservation sector. WWF Nepal has a dedicated GESI central budget and demonstrated its commitment to gender responsive policy influencing through engagement.

Mainstreaming the GESI agenda had contributed to all three technical themes through increased engagement of women and socially excluded groups. It had helped in designing initiatives focused on addressing underlying causes of deforestation and degradation by providing alternative energy and livelihood options, with particular focus on marginalized groups and women. Increased community

engagement had contributed in enhancing community ownership as well as creating a positive image of Hariyo Ban. Partnerships between the program and networks of women and Dalit have helped in reaching wider audiences and bringing their concerns to policy platforms: for example, HIMAWANTI and DANAR influencing policy discourses. Increased social mobilization and networking of community members has also contributed in resource leveraging, mainly in implementation of climate change adaptation plans. In this way, GESI interventions helped community members to be actively engaged in conservation and demonstrate gender responsive and environmentally friendly behaviors. In addition, Hariyo Ban's WOO subaward to DANAR helped DANAR to raise additional fund for the organization.

Table 7: Summary of Progress in Central level GESI activities

Sub IR	Activities	Threats/ drivers/vulnerabilities	Implementing Partners	Unit	Target	Year III			Status	Achievement	Remarks
						Q1	Q2	Q 3			
4.	Gender equality and social inclusion mainstreamed in Hariyo Ban Program initiatives										
	4.1.Build capacity& promote nat. resource governance										
	GESI research and documentation: Potential areas - Documentation of WWF GESI best practices, analyses based on learning strategy, follow up research as indicated by GESI assessments of Year II	All	W	Document	1					GESI and Governance Rapid Survey Completed	
	Strengthen GESI network and government linkage for promoting GESI policy environment: Joint initiatives with networks of women, Dalit, youth, marginalized Janajatis and Madhesi groups; follow up activities of Hariyo Ban GESI mainstreaming strategies	All	W	Event	1					Supported NFA, SASON for showcasing GESI commitment of the program.	
	Advocacy and campaigns: International Women’s Day, 16 Days of Activism - collective efforts of all consortium partners	All	W	Event	1					Celebrated International Women’s Day.	

Completed

On Track

Delayed

Cancelled

3.2 Livelihoods

Livelihoods improvement in the Hariyo Ban Program emphasizes conservation, sustainable use of biological resources and alternative livelihood strategies to reduce unsustainable dependency on forest and natural resources. The majority of the forest dependent community in both landscapes is extremely poor and directly or indirectly dependent on forest resources. The conservation of biodiversity is crucial in the fight to reduce poverty of forest dependent people. The impact of environmental degradation is most severe for people living in poverty, because they have few livelihood alternatives on which to rely. In most instances, forest dependent communities are Janajatis, indigenous people and Dalits, are extremely poor, have limited livelihood options and cannot afford alternative sources of energy.

In the third year, the Hariyo Ban Program is continuing to adopt five broad approaches to increase income of the forest dependent people as well as reduce forest dependency. They are the following: i) Supporting the poorest households through livelihood improvement plans (LIPs); ii) Skill based training to enhance employment opportunities and adopt small scale enterprises; iii) Global Conservation Program (GCP) approach through promotion of alternative energy and microcredit program; iv) Green enterprises development; and v) Ecotourism.

Please see Table 1 and the description of Sub IR 1.4 for progress on livelihood activities.

Livelihood improvement plan (LIP) preparation and support for income generating opportunities focuses on ultra-poor forest dependent HHs, and is a key approach to reduce dependency on forests. Ultra-poor HHs are identified through participatory well-being ranking. In total 162 HH LIPs have been prepared and supported for a variety of income generation activities. Some of the households are already receiving income from their activities.

Skill based trainings have focused on self-employment and income generation activities for target ultra-poor households based on their interest and market demand. In total, 393 people were trained: 71 people in off-farm skill based training program (e.g. cycle repairing, house wiring, motorcycle maintenance, house painting, hair cutting, and sweets and snacks making), and 322 people in on-farm training programs (e.g. banana farming, bee keeping, goat rearing, vegetable farming and pig rearing).

Cooperative strengthening and mobilization of revolving funds for the promotion of alternative energy and income generation activities are a major component of this approach.

During this period, continuous efforts have been made to identify and promote green enterprises in both landscapes, with priority for micro-enterprises at community level. During the second year, green enterprises were initiated in both landscapes. During the third year, strengthening the existing enterprises was conducted, especially with respect to the plantation of high value crops and NTFPs in CHAL. Based on resource and market potential, some new enterprises have been identified and business plans have been prepared. Enterprises have been initiated such as Sisnu powder, block plantation of Cardamom, Chiraito and broom grass in Gorkha district; leaf plate and broom grass in Tanahu district; and broom grass, cardamom, chiraito, tea and coffee in Lamjung and Kaski districts. In addition one turmeric enterprise was established in Patabhar, Bardia. 11 HHs have started turmeric enterprises (from production to marketing of turmeric powder) with financial support from a revolving fund. An enterprise operation plan has been prepared, and a turmeric grinding and packaging machine has been installed. The production and selling of turmeric powder will start next season.

Pursuing prosperity through plates

The Jumdanda Jhapri Community Forest User Group (CFUG) is located in the Gandaki Zone in Tanahun. While this community is very close to the popular hill resort of Bandipur, it goes unnoticed by the majority of travelers. Most of the 94 households in this CFUG struggle to make a living from fields vulnerable to drought, and there are concerns with landslides and occasional flooding of the Fudi River. However, this community is exemplary with respect to the resourcefulness and enthusiasm by which local people engage in conservation and climate change adaptation.



Picture 40: Laxmi Rana collects Sal (*Shorea robusta*) leaves for their *duna tapari* (leaf-plate making) enterprise

Recently, a *duna tapari*, or leaf plate making enterprise, was established to help diversify the livelihood opportunities of this forest dependent community. The idea for the enterprise surfaced during weekly discussions of the Community Learning and Action Center (CLAC), a network of women formed under the guidance of the Hariyo Ban Program. “One of our CLAC members noticed that *momos* were served to her in a nearby town on a leaf plate. She wondered if we could do something similar, so we requested support from the Hariyo Ban Program,” explains Laxmi Rana, the vice chairperson of the CFUG.

After studying the feasibility of this enterprise, the Hariyo Ban Program provided a leaf plate making machine worth Rs. 1,45,500 (5 HH, 25 people) to the CFUG. The CFUG invested Rs. 7,000 for the electricity, and the women formed a five-member committee, collected sal leaves from their community forest, and began producing the leaf plates. Three types of plates of different sizes were produced and transported to nearby areas where they could be sold. The raw material for the plates is abundant, as sal leaves are found in the community forest of the CFUG, but the group has made additional plans to ensure the sustainability of the operation. “We buy leaves from users of neighboring community forests, informing them that we will even buy their half-finished leaf plates, finish the product and then sell them,” says Meena Rana Magar, coordinator of the enterprise.



Picture 41 : Members of the enterprise stacking the leaf plates

By the end of March 2014, the group had earned Rs. 7,000, and was working to complete the order for leaf plates for the upcoming Bandipur Festival. They have plans to further expand their marketing, and are not rushing to distribute the earnings just yet. “If we go after income right now, how can we continue our enterprise in the long term?” asks Meena. The CFUG is currently reinvesting the profits

back into the leaf plate enterprise, and they have been able to hire workers who collect leaves and stitch them by hand. This leaf plate enterprise, which comprises disadvantaged women, is determined to turn their operation into a model for the region.

The green enterprise approach pursued in Jumdanda is one of five approaches Hariyo Ban has developed under the Livelihood Improvement Plan (LIP) to help communities. A similar green enterprise for nettle powder production is flourishing in the neighboring district of Gorkha. By the end of the project, Hariyo Ban aims to benefit 10,000 individuals.

Eco-tourism with active community engagement has been successful in generating income as well as changing social behavior patterns. The Hariyo Ban Program completed a study on ecotourism to promote new locations as eco-tourism destinations in the two landscapes (3 in TAL and 3 in CHAL) in the second year. Based on the study recommendations, initiatives were started to promote community based eco-tourism in this period. Hariyo Ban provided technical and financial support to local communities through infrastructure development, capacity development, logistic support, and exposure visits to Bhadaure village, Kaski district, Mipra and Chapa villages in Lamjung district, as well as Manaslu Conservation Area, Gorkha district, and Amaltari, Nawalparasi.

During this period, ten homestay households in Mipra were registered with the GoN Tourism Office in Pokhara, with the support of Hariyo Ban. This will further help to institutionalize eco-tourism in Mipra. Further information on ecotourism is given under component 1.

Support in these livelihood initiatives has contributed immensely in motivating community members to increase their engagement in conservation initiatives as well as reducing dependency on forest based resources.

3.3 Governance

Common understanding on governance approaches in Hariyo Ban Program

The Hariyo Ban Program governance approach builds on the learning from previous projects and experiences of consortium partners. Governance is defined as the effective, participatory, transparent, equitable and accountable management of natural resources, guided by previously agreed procedures and principles to achieve the goals of sustainable natural resource management by enhancing adaptive capacity of both human and ecosystem community. The governance framework of CARE anticipates three domains of change as: (i) empowered citizens; (ii) accountability of public authorities; and (iii) creation of ensured and negotiated spaces. The framework was adapted in the context of the Hariyo Ban Program. During the reporting period, a draft approach paper was prepared for consortium partners.

Clarity on status of internal governance in FUGs

The Hariyo Ban Program and WWF Nepal completed an assessment of natural resource management in eight selected districts covering various forest management regimes: community forests (CFs), Conservation Area Forests Sub Committee (CAF-SCs), buffer zone community forests (BZCFs) and collaborative forests (CoLFs). The report recognized efforts of Community Learning and Action Centers in strengthening internal good governance. It also highlighted the need for increased

investments and attention in creating equitable and safer negotiating spaces between citizens and public authorities.

Hariyo Ban conducted a rapid assessment to review gender equality, social inclusion and governance status in 913 Community Forest Users Groups across TAL and CHAL in August-September 2013. The assessment revealed that about 46% of the CFUGs were yet to renew their Community Forestry Operational Plans. In addition, the assessment revealed that only 22% of the CFUGs have conducted PGA, PHPA and PWBR and only 10% of the CFUGs have equitable resource allocation. Only 3.6% of the CFUGs assessed have accomplished all these 4 attributes of governance².

This clearly indicates the need for strengthening governance conditions in the CFUGs. In this context, a series of meetings was organized to identify additional strategies and interventions to speed up the progress for meeting the target set by the program (e.g. 600 CFUGs with strengthened internal good governance).

It was realized that some innovative models should be tested to accelerate the pace of the progress. Community-based Forestry Supporters' Network, Nepal (COFSUN, Nepal) initiated the process of strengthening capacity of local communities for forest governance and effective implementation of provisions of Community Forestry Development Program Guideline, 2065 during the reporting period, along with governance promotion interventions coordinated by the consortium partners. If this approach funded by WOO brings positive results, then this approach will be adopted in next year's work plan.

18 PGAs, 38 PHPAs and 25 PWBRs were conducted during this reporting period. Local Resource Persons (LRPs) trained by the project acted as change agents for facilitating internal good governance practices in FUGs of their respective areas.

Capacity building on governance tools and expanding horizons beyond CFUGs

In the reporting period, capacity building on social accountability tools such as PGA, PHPA, PWBR, Community Interface (face to face) and Community Score Board were continued with a specific focus on enhancing the capacity of Local Resource Persons to enable them to play an active facilitating role in strengthening internal good governance of CFUGs in their areas. A series of events was organized to update both Government Line Agencies and Civil Society actors about governance and GESI policy provisions mentioned in the Community Forestry Development Program Guideline and Gender and Social Inclusion Mainstreaming Strategy of Ministry of Forests and Soil Conservation. There were also continued efforts for coaching and training CFUGs in record keeping and account management to increase their financial management and

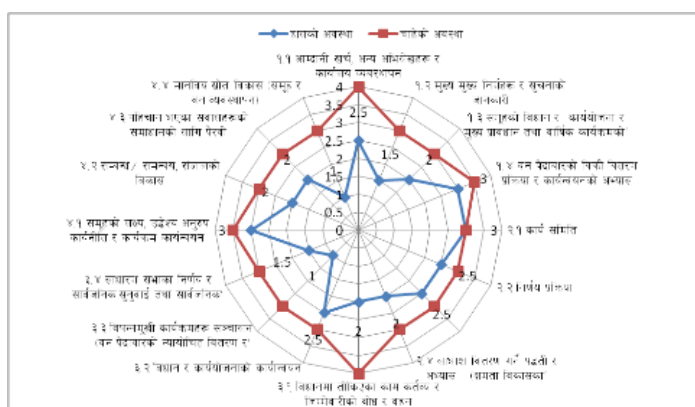


Figure 14 : Governance status of Sirdibas CAMC and future targets for improvement

² In Hariyo Ban Program, strengthened governance of the CFUGs is indicated by combined effort of PGA, PWBR, PHPA and allocation of 35% revenue to livelihood promotion of poor women and socially excluded groups.

transparency.

NTNC, through Hariyo Ban, assessed the governance status of all the CAMCs of ACA and MCA. Three governance training events for CAMC were organized as of this reporting period. Existing reference materials and checklist were adapted to the context of conservation area and protected area system. In the reporting period, two governance training events were conducted, focusing on Buffer Zone Community Forest members in Bardia and Kanchanpur. To date, four PGA units have been conducted in four CAMCs.

PGA has helped to portray the existing situation of different pillars of governance (Transparency, Participation, Accountability and Predictability) that were assessed against the specific indicators. The spider web diagram shows the situation of governance of Sirdibas CAMC of MCA as in above figure. The assessment was done with support from CARE Nepal, which is a good example of collaborative efforts between Hariyo Ban consortium partners. At this point, NTNC had the necessary knowledge and skills to continue strengthening internal good governance of CAMCs.

Amplifying voices and empowering through Community Learning and Action Centers (CLACs)

Community Learning and Action Centers (CLACs) provide a practical forum through which vulnerable communities can organize and mobilize around issues affecting their lives and livelihoods. It follows a participatory and empowered learning process (Paulo Freire's REFLECT³ model) where marginalized and excluded community members actively participate and discuss pertinent issues, exercise rights, and fulfill their responsibilities and duties. Peoples' engagement and creation of a critical mass will lead to the empowerment of participants and initiation of collective social action. A trained local resource person facilitates sessions for the first 16 weeks before handing over to a community-based facilitator. There are altogether 345 CLACs in the two working areas of Hariyo Ban, which benefit 8,866 females and 241 males.



Picture 42: Efforts of CLAC members to save from river bank cutting

Increasing trend of claiming leadership positions of CFUGs and beyond by women and socially excluded groups

CLAC members have received wider acceptance for being engaged in the decision making positions of CFUGs where elections were held recently. An increasing trend of women, dalits and socially excluded groups being leaders was a common phenomenon where CLACs were operationalized and activated. CLAC members are also able to hold positions in other institutions beyond CFUGs. For instance, one CLAC member from Parijat CLAC Makwanpur member is now on the local School Management Committee.

³ REFLECT (Regenerated Freirean Literacy through Empowering Community Techniques) is a combination of the "education and concentization" principle of Paulo Freire, and participatory rural appraisal (PRA) tools and "Learning-as-you-go" principle of Robert Chambers

Engagement of women and socially excluded groups in conservation interventions

Members of CLACs showcased their increased commitment for community managed conservation initiatives. Active engagement of CLAC members in planting and taking care of seedlings, handover of 7 community forests of over 600 ha to communities and construction of fire line are a few examples. There has been an increased role of women and youth in forest patrolling, removal of invasive species and recruitment as forest guards. They organized a series of community awareness events on open grazing, forest fire, anti-poaching, and climate change adaptation. Some of the CLAC members were able to leverage resources for sanitation and alternative energy promotion as evidenced by construction of 379 toilets, 134 ICS and 63 biogas plants without financial support from the Hariyo Ban Program.

Interventions for strengthening internal governance of CFUGs

CLAC members played a pivotal role in strengthening internal good governance in their respective CFUGs that they represented. These members were actively engaged in organizing PHPA, PGA and PWBR in most of the districts. Setidevi Community Forestry Users Group in Chitwan included 50% women in their user committee. They also made decisions involving more than 50% female participants in workshop and meetings. Women representatives were also included in bank account management as evidenced in Kumrose BZCF and Sikh Danda Ludi Pakha Bhangeristhan Community Forestry Users Group in Gorkha Municipality 11. It was also reported that these members were proactively engaged in recovering misused funds. These members were proactive in increasing awareness on GESI and governance provisions in CFDP Guideline and GESI mainstreaming strategy of MoFSC, and also pressing their respective CFUGs to follow these provisions.

Consolidating efforts for social actions, community development and access to economic opportunities

CLACs reached places where no other development agencies have. For example, the Sagarmatha CLAC of Kanchanpur was focused on the community comprising resettled leprosy patients. It was claimed to be the first development funding received by the community. These members constructed 600m earthen road in their village for easy access to market and reducing risk of crossing the river during the months when it swells due to the monsoon.

They gathered for 16 weeks to ignite their networking appetite and explore the potential of their interest and commitment to work together for creating positive change in them and in the society they represent. They organized social campaigns on the issues like *Chhaupadi* “staying in shed outside home during menstruation”, alcoholism, Open Defecation Free Area Declaration, gender-based violence,



Picture 43 : Media clip on campaign against Chhaupadi

access to public services. In Assessment of NRM Governance conducted by Hariyo Ban, it was stated that 500 poor people in Makawanpur were able to secure a citizenship certificate.

Poor women, dalits and socially excluded groups had inadequate access to credit mechanisms as they did not have anything for collateral. In that scenario, CLACs had adopted the mechanism of continuing their networking through establishment of saving and credit groups and cooperatives. One of the good example was reported in Kailali where Seven CLACs from Kailali district organized CLAC members (175 women) and registered a saving and credit cooperative. Currently, the cooperative has more than 300 shareholders and capital of Rs. 1,600,000. These financial mechanisms provided a strong opportunity to continued social actions.

Increase effectiveness and accountability of public authorities and power holders

Some initiatives like training on ICVCA and incorporation of biodiversity and climate change component in CFOPs targeted District Forest Officers, DSCOs, Regional Training Center, and Regional Directorate of Western, Mid-Western and Far-Western regions. These initiatives sought to increase knowledge of these government officials in conservation friendly and climate smart forest management. The partnership with District Forest Officers to renew CFOPs also supported an increasing pace of the renewal process, thereby relieving members of these respective CFUGs. There were also interventions to work together with these government line agencies in seedling production thereby enabling them to meet sapling demands of their respective districts.

Some of the government line agencies were also provided computer, GPS, Printers, cupboards, tables, chairs, digital cameras, bags, caps, and board per their requirements. This equipment helped these agencies to increase their effectiveness in forest monitoring and smart patrolling.

In the reporting period, workshops were organized to explore possibilities of mainstreaming Climate Change Adaptation and Disaster Risk Reduction activities in local development plans. The decision made in the mainstreaming workshop organized by Hariyo Ban was also incorporated in the declaration of DDC council of Kaski district. The VDC and district level workshops targeted to VDC Secretaries and District Line Agencies were also helpful in leveraging resources from local development funds in different adaptation initiatives.

The District Forest Office, Tanahu organized an observation visit to a shifting cultivation rehabilitation area of Devghat and Anbukhaireni VDCs of Tanahun in support of the Hariyo Ban Program. The team comprised the Chief District Officer (CDO), representatives of Western Regional Division Cooperative Office, District Livestock Service Office, Cottage and Small Industry Office, District Forest Office, District Soil Conservation Office, Women Development Office, Tanahu Chambers of Commerce and Industry, Traders, NGO Federation, NGO Network Tanahu, political parties, journalists and Hariyo Ban Program staff. The team members observed practices of rehabilitating shifting cultivation area through plantation of broom grass and promotion of natural regeneration, and improved livelihoods of the poor households of Tanahun district. The team members recommended widely sharing these practices and exploring opportunities for replication in other appropriate areas.

The Assessment of the NRM Governance study, 2013 reported that Kaski DFO extended Shiva Shakti CF in Puranchaur, Kaski with 2,000 plant seedlings in support in 2012. Kataharbari CF, Lamjung got

the best award two times from the DFO, Lamjung. Baijanath CF in Mahendranagar received support of Rs. 100,000 and 45 gabion box from Mahendra Nagar Municipality for bioengineering work in Chure Area in 2012. These external supports clearly indicated increased accountability of these public authorities that was triggered due to increased networking.

Different media visits were also organized in the reporting period to raise their awareness on a wider scale. Local Resource Persons (LRPs) also played a catalytic role in raising issues of the poor and deprived communities. However, there should be more efforts concentrated in the next period of the program in reducing gaps between the service providers and the marginalized sections of the society.

Hariyo Ban will continue to implement different activities which will strengthen alliances, networks and leadership of women, dalits, marginalized Janajatis and socially excluded groups; increase engagement of men, elites, religious and social leaders for empowerment of women, dalits, marginalized Janajatis and socially excluded groups; and increase effectiveness and accountability of public authorities and power holders.

Table 8 : Summary Progress on Governance Specific Activities

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q 3			
1	Biodiversity Conservation							
1.3	Internal governance of community groups responsible for ecosystem management strengthened							
1.3.1	Build capacity and promote natural resource governance							
	Workshop on governance practices (partners, CSOs and GLA staff)	1 No					Planned for next reporting period	
	Interaction meeting on PVSE leadership for engagement of men and elites	14 No					2 events conducted. Ongoing.	
	Internship for Dalit women	3 Positions					Recruited 6 Dalit women interns	
	Best female leadership recognition	Event					NTNC organized the event on International Women’s Day (March 2014)	
	Orientation on Community Forest Development Guideline (CFDG), Forestry Sector GESI strategy for communities	66 Events					16 orientation events on forest development guidelines conducted	
	Orientation on CFDG for CFUG executive committee members						Ongoing.	
	Capacitate NRM groups in office management, record keeping and monitoring	12 Events					2 events conducted. Ongoing.	
	Support for governance strengthening and promotion activities (PGA, PWBR and PHPA)	93 Groups					38 PHPA in 36 groups, 17 PGA, 25 PWBR	
	Participatory governance assessment of conservation area management committees of ACA	57 Groups						
	Workshop on community forest governance	1 Event					Planned for next quarter	
	Training on governance and social accountability	39 Events					5 events completed	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q 3			
	GESI sensitization for CBAPUs, partner organization staff members and corridor stakeholders	1 Event					Completed 2 events.	
1.3.2	<i>Awareness building programs</i>							
	Awareness on biodiversity conservation, climate change issues through audio-visual, eco-clubs, mass campaigns and printed materials	41 No					15 events completed	
	Interaction with political parties, GLAs and NGOs	1 Event					Planned for next period	
	Documentation of success stories and sharing	1 No					NRM governance assessment based on case studies	
1.3.3	WWF Cost share activities	Events						
	Strengthen governance in NRM groups	372 groups						
2	Sustainable Landscape Management							
2.1	Analysis, formulation and execution of REDD+ policies and strategies supported							
2.1.2	<i>Support to capacity building and institutional strengthening to implement the REDD+ strategy and RPP</i>							
	Regional level workshop on CF governance and addressing the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation	4 event					Process initiated	
2.2	Capacity for forest inventory and GHG monitoring, and equitable benefit sharing developed							
2.2.1	<i>Capacity building at all levels for forest governance, inventory and GHG monitoring</i>							
	REDD+ orientation for NRM groups, PVSE and women, and CAMC members	8 Event					3 events conducted	
	Awareness program on REDD+ through hoarding board, media sensitization and awareness campaigns	- Event					2 media sensitization workshops completed in TAL	
	Capacity Building of local community members, IoF (Students) and IoA students on REDD+ and forest carbon inventory (WWF Cost share)	80 people						
	Capacity building on MRV at local level and CSO (WWF Cost share)	4 Consultation						

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q 3			
	Media mobilization on REDD+	8 No					Three orientations conducted for 102 national and local media personnel	
	Exposure visit on REDD+, sustainable forest management and PES for LRPs and community members	2 Event					Complete. 2 events conducted (Exposure visit for CFUG members) in TAL (Rautahat and Nawalparasi)	
2.2.2	<i>Support for establishment and maintenance of forest carbon accounting system</i>							
	Forest carbon inventory training for LRPs	4 Event					Complete.	
2.2.3	<i>Support for design and implementation of an equitable benefit sharing mechanism for REDD+ program</i>							
	Community awareness on REDD+ carbon rights and benefit sharing	32 Event					Complete.	
	Workshop on REDD+ carbon rights, benefit sharing and free prior and informed consent (FPIC) at district level	8 Event					Ongoing. 1 event conducted.	
2.3	Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation analyzed and addressed							
2.3.2	<i>Promotion of community based sustainable resource management and good governance</i>							
	Support to NRM groups in community based measures to address deforestation and degradation	11 groups					Group identifies; ongoing	
	Governance and GESI program support for CFUGs; conducting workshop on gender-based violence in NRM sector for CLAC members including GLAs, CSOs, CBOs, media personnel	56 No.					Planned for Q3	
	On-site coaching on record keeping, accounting and other management issues for NRM groups; PH/PA in BZCFs	82 No.					5 events conducted	
	Study of use of CFUG revolving funds in different sectors in forest and community management to see their effectiveness to address drivers	1 event					In progress.	

Sub IR	Activities	Target	Year III			Status	Achievements	Remarks
			Q1	Q2	Q 3			
	Documentation and sharing of good governance and GESI best practices through case studies	20 No.					Planned for next quarter	
	Community based groups working on gender-based violence (formation and mobilization)	4 Event					Planned for next quarter	
3	Climate Change Adaptation Component							
3.4	Creation, amendment and execution of adaptation policies and strategies supported							
<i>3.4.1</i>	<i>Support for CFUGs and other CBO federations to conduct evidence-based advocacy campaigns, participate in critical policy dialogues, and disseminate information to their constituencies</i>							
	Establishing, following and strengthening Community Learning and Action Centers to implement issue based campaigns	131 Events					86 CLACs established and supported.	
	Support to CFUGs to conduct issue based campaigns on climate change issues	66 Events					27 issue based campaigns on climate change issues supported.	

Completed

On Track

Delayed

Cancelled

4. OVERARCHING THEMES AND ACTIVITIES

4.1 Windows of Opportunity

The Windows of Opportunity (WOO) fund in Hariyo Ban was restructured during 2103. It now aims to promote innovation [1], flexibility and responsiveness to the dynamic policy environment and political and socio-economic transition. While WOO was in transition, some funds were backed out from the original WOO budget to cover several activities in the WOO pipeline, which are currently being implemented; they are detailed below. During this reporting period the new model of WOO was launched after a long delay, and WOO is now operational again. Windows of Opportunity initiatives are producing valuable results across a widening range of disciplines, and providing some fresh insights into conservation and climate change approaches in the landscapes. They are usefully complementing the rest of Hariyo Ban's work plan activities in contributing to achieving Hariyo Ban's goal, and are serving a very useful function in enabling Hariyo Ban to engage with a wider range of partners and cement working relationships.

Original and backed out WOO fund activities

Innovative climate change resilient income opportunities for community forest user groups(CFUG) and smallholder farmers by International Development Enterprises (iDE).

The objective of Innovative Climate Change Resilient Income Opportunities (ICCRIO) for CFUG and Smallholder Farmers is to upscale and promote essential oil and vegetable sub-sectors through providing technologies for sustainable production of vegetable and high quality essential oil at private, community and farmers levels. IDE is executing the program activities through local implementing partners. The partners are Dhikurpokhari Community Development Organization (DCDO) in Tanahun district, and Dalit Welfare Organization (DWO) in Kailali and Kanchanpur districts. Five vegetable groups were formed last quarter, with four in Tanahu district. Six essential oil groups were created in Kailali and Kanchanpur districts, covering a total of 368 households. In Tanahu, the vegetable farmer groups were capacitated in vegetable cultivation and use of drip irrigation. In Kailali and Kanchanpur, farmer groups were trained in the agro technology of essential oil crops. Cultivation of chamomile from high quality seeds has been started in three sites in Kailali (Dhangadi, Sreepur and Tikapur) and in two sites in Kanchanpur (Chadani and Beldandi) for multiplication of seed and production of oil.

Protecting women's rights in natural resource management by HIMAWANTI Nepal

During this reporting period, HIMAWANTI Nepal conducted several activities related to empowering women from different fields of NRM. In each district the facilitators developed the project, and identified major NRM issues related to women. Makawanpur district had issues related to women's enterprise and inability to cope with changing paradigms. The issue was rigorously exercised in district level Ban chautari. Similarly, in Kaski a Dalit community's issues were analyzed: the majority of the population in the community was women and children due to outmigration of males for employment. Women were less active, deprived of essential services from the government. In Bardia

^[1] Defined as *the process of making changes, large and small, radical and incremental, to products, processes, and services that result in the introduction of something new that adds value for the society.*

engagement of women in buffer zone community forests was identified as one of the major concerns. This work is ongoing.

Institutional strengthening of FECOFUN

FECOFUN is implementing institutional capacity development initiatives of the central and 20 district chapters. The major activities under WOO were to assess governance of central FECOFUN followed by district FECOFUN, and to review upcoming strategy development for FECOFUN based on the outcome of these assessments. In this process, FECOFUN has identified training needs in data and office management at the district level. FECOFUN has provided computers to all 20 districts with orientation on general operation of the equipment.

Community Initiated Goral Conservation in Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape by NTNC

The community-based goral conservation project was initiated with the aim to conserve biodiversity of the Mahabharat range in the Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape. NTNC's Biodiversity Conservation Centre is implementing the project in five village development committees in Nawalparasi and one village development committee in Palpa district. The project seeks to ensure the long term survival of Goral in their natural habitat in the Mahabharat range. Project inception meetings with local communities, district level coordination workshop and preliminarily field surveys were conducted. The Biodiversity Conservation Center (NTNC, Sauraha) organized community meetings and discussions at different levels. NTNC is collaborating with Mahabharat Biodiversity Conservation Concern Society (MBCCS), a local level community based organization that has been working on goral conservation over the last couple of years. MBCCS organized a one day workshop in coordination with NTNC's Biodiversity Conservation Center (BCC). Over 50 participants took part, including representatives from District Forest Office, District Agriculture Office, District Soil Conservation Offices, CFUGs, Mothers' Groups, Local Cooperatives, media persons and consortium partners. In addition, a presence/absence survey for Ghoral was carried out in February 2014.

Development of Bamboo Resources and Bamboo-based Enterprises for Poverty Reduction through Capacity Enhancement of Disadvantaged Communities by Department of Forest Research and Survey

DFRS has completed two nurseries in Hetauda and Butwal that have 3,000 seedlings and 1,000 cuttings. The technical study visit to China was also completed during the reporting period. A total of seven individuals participated in the study.

The following WOO activities started during FY14:

Improving Implementation Effectiveness of Guidelines for Community Forestry Development Program through Community Participation by Community-based Forestry Supporters' Network, Nepal (COFSUN Nepal).

Two district level coordination meetings were conducted in Bardia and Banke districts to share about the project among government authorities and local stakeholders working in the forestry sector. The meetings involved selection of problematic user groups in districts for project implementation. A total of 104 CFUGs (75 from Bardia and 29 from Banke) were selected for implementation of the project from the district level meeting. A three day Forest Facilitators Training was conducted in Nepalgunj,

Banke during January 26-28 2014, to strengthen the capacity of Forest Facilitators on Revised CF Guideline and working modality of the project. Since the training, all the facilitators and instructor have started coaching in the identified CFUGs.

Strengthening Women's Academic Leadership in the Forestry and Natural Resource Management Sector by Institute of Forestry.

This activity seeks to strengthen women's academic leadership in the forestry and natural resource management sector, and promote the roles of women and excluded groups in forest management. It plans to achieve this goal by mainstreaming gender and social inclusion in the Institute of Forestry (IOF) curricula; and create a better enabling environment for female students by developing adequate housing for women students, developing and institutionalizing a gender-responsive and socially inclusive environment, empowering women students through academic and career mentoring, and increasing integration of women students in the IOF learning culture.

Climate-smarting the Green Recovery and Reconstruction Training Toolkit by WWF

This activity aims to reduce disaster risk and vulnerability, and improve adaptive capacity for Nepali communities by providing environmentally sustainable and climate smart disaster response and risk reduction tools and techniques. It specifically will build capacity of Nepalese conservation, development and humanitarian agencies by providing a climate smart Green Recovery and Reconstruction Toolkit (GRRT) for Humanitarian Aid adapted for Nepal and translated in Nepali. It will also reduce impacts on the environment from disaster management related activities and improve climate resilience and improve outcomes of disaster risk reduction and climate adaptation programs and activities. The first step in this process is to climate-smart the existing GRRT that was developed by WWF US and the American Red Cross. This version will be made available globally, before translation into Nepali and addition of Nepali examples for local audiences.

Lessons from disaster risk reduction and livelihoods through bioengineering

Mercy Corps Nepal is documenting lessons from disaster risk reduction and livelihoods work through bioengineering, which can build community resilience to disasters, climate variability, and help reduce dependence on forests in times of adversity. The main objective of this activity is to document lessons learned and build capacity in climate induced disaster risk reduction (DRR) approaches to increase resilience of communities and ecosystems along with identification of areas for potential replication and scaling up. Mercy Corps has submitted a draft report, and is planning for training in the next quarter.

Revised WOO

Following the restructuring of WOO, a call for proposals was announced in early November 2013. Of the total WOO allocation, 50% funds are allocated for Government of Nepal (GON) agencies at central level and in Hariyo Ban priority landscapes through periodic calls for applications for sub-grants that will not exceed US\$50,000 each. The remaining 50% is allocated through periodic "competitive calls for applications for sub-grants", each not exceeding US\$50,000, to Nepali civil

society organizations and private sector (excluding Hariyo Ban consortium partners) for activities at national level or within the Hariyo Ban program priority landscapes.

A total of 150 proposals were received from CSOs and private sector under the four themes namely: Biodiversity conservation and livelihoods, Payment for ecosystem services, Climate change adaptation and Governance of biodiversity, gender and social inclusion. Following a pre-defined selection process, ten proposals were selected and are currently in the sub-award preparation process. Concurrently, a total of eight (8) proposals were received by the end of February from the Government of Nepal and line agencies. The technical review team has approved four (4) of these proposals to be funded and revisions have been requested for the others. A second call for proposals is planned for April 2014.

4.2 Small Grants

The Program includes a dedicated and structured small grants program that supports appropriate organizations. The small grants program is divided into two components, student research grants and community-based grants.

Student Research Grants

A total of 22 (12 male, 10 female) students were provided grant support to conduct their thesis research in year two, and these activities were completed. Hariyo Ban will announce the next call for student research grants for FY14 shortly.

Community-based grants

The activities funded in Year II through community-based grants are on-going. However, Hariyo Ban has decided not to announce a call for proposals in FY14, and will instead focus efforts on a second call for WOO this year. A large number of community-based grants are already being made through the regular work plan, so we found that this grants program had limited value.

4.3 Internship Program

Internship management guidelines were formulated and endorsed by the consortium partners. WWF Nepal/ Hariyo Ban has engaged eight (8) interns at the central and field level (five females and three males) who are conducting their internships in areas of community-managed conservation, river-basin management and wildlife movements in areas outside TAL. In addition, six Dalit women interns, recruited by CARE Nepal, are also working in the areas of biodiversity conservation, climate change adaptation, GESI and governance. (More details in the section on GESI).

4.4 Monitoring & Evaluation

Building on the achievements of year two, the M&E unit focused on capacity building, M&E system strengthening, progress reporting, joint monitoring visits, review and reflection and planning meetings, and support for the Government of Nepal (GoN) in monitoring, review, reflection and planning processes. Review and reflection meetings were conducted at central and landscape level;

monitoring visits were made in CHAL by Hariyo Ban core team, and support has been provided to the MoFSC for field monitoring of activities. The review and reflection meetings were conducted at the landscape and central level, which were instrumental in clarifying progress, issues and challenges faced by the program team, and how to address these challenges.

Observations from the field monitoring, including achievements and gaps, were shared with the field team and appropriate actions were planned to address the gaps observed in the field. Regular support has been provided to the consortium partners in database management and progress reporting.

The data automation system is in place and in use. Users of the database software were trained and will be provided further support to address any emerging issues.

The Performance Monitoring Plan has been revised with an extensive review of the results chains, performance indicators and the indicators reference sheets. Consultative meetings were held with consortium partners and USAID to seek feedback on the PMP. Baseline figures for governance and the gender-based violence related indicators have been obtained and fed into the PMP. The revision will shortly be submitted to USAID.

Capacity Building Trainings

The M&E Unit organized training for Hariyo Ban consortium partners on documentation and report writing in Banke; refresher training on case story writing and collection in Kailali; and M&E refresher training in Bardia. These trainings are instrumental in improving documentation and reporting of progress and changes, case study collection and local level monitoring to improve the quality of implemented activities.

Review and Reflection Meetings

Annual Review and Reflection Meeting

The M&E Unit center organized an annual review and reflection meeting on 9-10 December 2013, to review year two progress, and identify critical gaps and lessons learned. The meeting was attended by 45 consortium partner participants (13 women) from central and landscape level. The meeting reviewed the progress in year two, identified major gaps, collaborative efforts, lessons learned, areas of improvement and focus/priorities for year three. Progress on the PMP revision was also shared during the meeting. The Hariyo Ban core team further discussed the critical issues raised during the meeting and prepared action plans to address them.



Picture 43: Community people at Community level R&R meeting, Bhulbhule, Lamjung

Community level review and reflection meetings

Two community level review and reflection meetings were organized in Devasthan CFUG of Bhulbhule, Lamjung and Jumdanda Jhapri CFUG of Bandipur, Tanahun. A total of 81 community people including 57 women attended: 10 were BCT, 54 Janajatis and 17 Dalits.

Community people attended the events and reviewed the progress, changes and outcomes of program interventions in their lives and ecosystem. They discussed intensively about outcomes of the interventions such as CLAC, biogas, IGA, LIP forest fire management training and leaf plate enterprise.

Site, corridor and cluster level review reflection meetings

A total of 10 review and reflection meetings were conducted in this reporting period. Five site level review reflection meetings were organized in Gorkha, Tanahun, Kaski, Lamjung and Syangja districts in January 2014. A total of three corridor level review reflection meetings of Barandhabar, Parsa Bagmati, and Brahmadev corridors were organized in Chitwan, Parsa and Kailali. Total 2 cluster level review reflection meetings of Dhangadi and Nepalgunj clusters were held at Kailali and Banke during this quarter.

The Hariyo Ban Program consortium partners attended these meetings and discussed the financial and technical progress of the Program, issues/challenges, opportunities and lesson learnt. Altogether, 157 field program staffs attended these meetings including 42 women. Among them, 93 were BCT, 40 Janajatis, 12 dalits, 10 Madhesi and 2 others.

Monitoring visits

Joint monitoring by monitoring sub-committee

Monitoring sub-committees of the Gadhwara Dang CFCC and Kamdi Banke CFCC completed two joint monitoring visits in participation with government line agencies and key stakeholders. A total of 31 people including 5 Female, 5 Janajati, 2 Dalit and 4 Madhesi participated in the monitoring. Among them, 10 were the representatives from the government line agencies. They visited plantation, fencing, water recharge pond and river diversion sites at Kulpani, Janasewa, Mahadewa, Ganga and Jana Shakti CFUGs.

Joint monitoring visits by GON Offices

The Joint Secretary from MoFSC and two Planning officers from DoF visited Hariyo Ban implemented sites in Kanchanpur district. The team visited Siddhabaijnath CFUG, Janahit Mahakali CFUG and blackbuck reintroduction sites of Kanchanpur district. The District Forest Sector Coordination Committee (DFSCC) monitoring visit and meeting was conducted in Banke. The monitoring and meeting was hosted by DFO Banke. The monitoring visit to Kamdi corridor was followed by a review meeting. These monitoring visits are crucial for increased engagement of GoN Officials in Hariyo Ban program to obtain their feedback to improve the program.

Cluster and river basin level joint monitoring visits

During this period, seven joint monitoring visits at cluster and river basin level were carried out. Two cluster level coordination committee joint visits were organized in Barandabhar Corridor and Parsa-Bagmati Corridor. Likewise, five river basin level joint monitoring visits to Daraudi (Gorkha), Seti (each at Tanahun and Kaski), Marsyangdi (Lamjung) and Kali Gandaki (Syanja) river basins were organized.

District level government line agencies mainly representatives from DFO, DSCO and DDC offices, political parties representatives along with the Hariyo Ban Program consortium team took part in the visits.

The monitoring team visited the respective intervention sites and interacted with the community people including executive committee members of CFUG and beneficiaries. Joint monitoring visits helped to strengthen the coordination among the district line agencies (DLAs) and others stakeholders.

Monitoring visits from M&E Unit

The major activity of M&E unit is to monitor the program interventions at field level, identifying the gaps and provide recommendations to the program management team for improving the effectiveness of Hariyo Ban interventions. M&E unit carried out a total of 15 monitoring visits. In such, each three visits were made by the central monitoring team and central Hariyo Ban team. Likewise, M&E Assistants conducted nine landscape level visits in their respective areas.

All these were planned visits as the team prepared the detail field visit plan, and reports were shared with the group across the levels. The checklist prepared by the M&E unit was used during monitoring. The observations from the monitoring visits were shared with respective landscape team and action plans were made to address the gaps identified.

Monitoring visits by Hariyo Ban core team

The Hariyo Ban core team made two monitoring visits to the Daraudi and Seti River Basins during this reporting period. The visit was accompanied by the Chief of Party, Deputy Chief of Party, Component Coordinators, GESI Coordinator, M&E Specialist and Livelihoods Specialist. Recommendations were made as needed for adjustments to the program in light of achievements and challenges.

Database Management

Software Development

To make database management more systematic, efficient and comprehensive, web based database management system has been developed for the Hariyo Ban Program. The final database software was developed in December 2013. The software was initially tested by the M&E unit at central level and then introduced at landscape level. The consultants delivered the three orientation sessions at landscape level to the field staff of consortium partners on the use of database software.

The database software has been operationalized from this reporting period to collect, collate and analyze the data of the Hariyo Ban Program.

Orientation on database management

Three orientation events on software were conducted in Pokhara in CHAL in January 2014 and in Dhangadhi and Sauraha in TAL in February 2014. The objectives of the training were to enhance the participants' skills in using developed software, orient participants web based data management software and the use of that database software, and data entry/upload and its different functions and applications. Altogether, 83 participants were trained to use the software. Among them, 34 were women, 18 were Janajati and 7 Dalit.



Picture 44 : Participant making query during database management orientation, Dhangadi

Table 9: Summary of progress in Monitoring and Evaluation

IR	Activities	Location	Target	Year II				Status	Achievements	Remarks
				Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4			
	Capacity building activities pertinent to M&E for Hariyo Ban Program staff, line agencies and CBOs to enhance participatory M&E systems and enhance expertise in M&E, staff capacity etc.	CHAL, TAL and Center	9 events						A total of three events of capacity building activities i.e. M&E refresher training; refresher training on case story writing training and documentation and report writing were conducted in TAL.	There was poor response to the public call made for prospective vendors for modular training. Further process for vendor recruitment is ongoing.
	Review and reflection of progress and achievements, lessons learned and issues and challenges at various levels – community, district, corridor, landscape and center	CHAL, TAL and Center	93 events						13 events of review, reflection and planning meetings of the Hariyo Ban Program were conducted at center, landscape level, cluster level, river basin and community level.	
	Monitoring visits by core partners and stakeholders including senior officials from government line agencies	TAL & CHAL	110 monitoring visits						A total of 28 central level, landscape level and district level monitoring visits were organized which was participated by core partners and stakeholders.	
	Support planning of Hariyo Ban at various levels	TAL & CHAL	8 planning events						A total of 4 regional level planning meetings of Regional Directorate of Forest office of Far-west region, Mid-west, Western and central regions in Dhangadhi, Surkhet, Pokhara and Sauraha. Year 4 planning meetings will be conducted in May-June.	
	Implementation of learning strategy and cross learning from field implementation	TAL, CHAL and Center	13 events						Three cross learning visits were organized.	

IR	Activities	Location	Target	Year II				Status	Achievements	Remarks
				Q1	Q2	Q 3	Q4			
	Research, studies and documentation of case stories	TAL, CHAL & Center	1000 times LRP mobilization Documentation of case stories (1) and publication (500), outcome and community change monitoring 73 times						LRPs were mobilized for 192 days to collect GPS locations, data and information from the field. Documentation of case stories has been started by hiring the consultant. The publication will be made once the documentation and translation of stories is completed.	The site selection for community change monitoring and process for vendor recruitment for outcome monitoring is ongoing.
	Database management including purchasing of software and staff orientation	TAL, CHAL & Center	1 Annual maintenance contract with 3 events of orientations						Database software developed and already in use. Three orientation events on database software were conducted in CHAL and TAL.	Warranty period of software use is until June 2014. So the contract will be made in year 4 for maintenance.

Completed

On Track

Delayed

Cancelled

4.5 Learning

In its third year Hariyo Ban is implementing its learning strategy, learning some solid lessons from applying the results of studies, testing approaches and tools, and working on scaling up successful approaches. Lessons are being integrated into our work in a process of adaptive management, as we learn which approaches work best and which are more challenging. Results are being documented and communicated as they become available. We are also actively learning from others, both within Nepal and beyond, in order to use the best tools and approaches and avoid blind alleys that others have discovered.

Various processes are underway to respond to the formal learning questions in the Hariyo Ban learning strategy, including through regular monitoring, consultancies, subawards, and learning work directly by Hariyo Ban staff. Some of the recent modifications to the PMP will also enable this learning. Most of this is multi-year work; we anticipate most results will be available in years four and five, when we document our learning and scale up our outreach to communicate results to target audiences at local, national and international levels.

Not surprisingly, a common challenge for learning that we are encountering, along with many other field programs and organizations, is making time for learning. Competing demands for technical assistance, capacity building, and management and administration responsibilities in the Hariyo Ban core team and the consortium partners necessitate active efforts to ensure that we are truly a learning program. Fortunately we have some dedicated and curious staff who are championing their learning roles.

4.6 Communications

Over the last six months the Communications team and consortium partners have been very active, working towards the goal of Hariyo Ban communications to help better achieve the Program objectives by facilitating a general understanding and influencing knowledge, attitudes and behavior of our key audiences. Much of the focus has been in sharing the Hariyo Ban Program successes and stories with the general public, donors, stakeholders and especially the media. The commendable presence of Hariyo Ban Program interventions and activities in various media outlets has boosted the visibility of our communications.

Events and Campaigns

Providing continuity to its efforts to use communications as vehicle for recognizing the contribution of local communities in conservation, the Hariyo Ban Program marked the 104th International Women's Day with a special celebration. The Program awarded four change agents for their significant role in practicing and promoting women leadership in the field of conservation, climate change and gender and social inclusion. During the event, to better focus on the message of women's challenges and way forward in conservation, the messages of the Hariyo Ban Program in GESI and governance were highlighted by mobilizing a theatre group to perform the play 'Charioteers of Nature.'



Picture 45: Representatives of Siddathani CFUG, Dharampani, Tanahun receiving award on the occasion of International Mountain day

CARE Nepal collaborated with the Western Regional Forests Directorate to celebrate International Mountain Day 2013 in Kaski on 11 December, 2013. During the program, the Regional Forest Office awarded first prize of NRs 20,000 along with a certificate to Siddhathani CFUG, Dharampani, Tanahun, where activities are supported by the Hariyo Ban Program. It also organized the 'Knowledge Fair' at Dhangadhi, where Hariyo Ban Program publications were widely disseminated.

The consortium partners held mass campaigns and sensitizations on the occasion of International Women's Day, Wetlands Day, Wildlife Day, and Eco Club Day.

Capacity Building and Exposure Visits

To better acquaint stakeholders with the Hariyo Ban Program, capacity building and exposure visits were held throughout the last six months. FECOFUN held a media interaction on 6 February 2014 in Kailali followed by a visit to a CAPA implementation site and LIP progress of Chetana Women CFUG in Geta, Kailali. FECOFUN also organized a media visit to Makwanpur on 12 February 2014, where journalists were sensitized about the Hariyo Ban Program and taken to a CAPA implementation site in Lothar Community Forest. This resulted in better understanding among media about the Program, and also better coverage.

Radio Programs

FECOFUN aired six radio program episodes through Radio Makwanpur 101.3 MHz from 5 October, 2013 to 23 December, 2013. The radio programs covered issues such as discussion on Hariyo Ban Program, forest conservation, agriculture cooperative supported by the Program and livelihood improvement in the community.

Two episodes (with a complementary episode added by the radio station) of an hour long weekly program was initiated by CARE Nepal to raise awareness about the Hariyo Ban Program components of biodiversity conservation and climate change adaptation, along with incorporation of GESI and governance. This was a continuation of an activity in year two, and the radio stations were Radio Shuklaphanta 99.4 MHz in Kailali-Kanchanpur and Radio Bheri Awaj 95.6 MHz in Banke-Bardia. As the feedback of community members and stakeholders was very good, the radio program has now been extended to Radio Shuklaphanta.

Documentation

The internal and external communications about Hariyo Ban Program are being circulated through the weekly highlights as well as newsletters. Latest stories are updated in a separate section in the website. Besides, success stories of Hariyo Ban Program are also being pitched through USAID Nepal's quarterly newsletter. A range of communication materials have been produced through the consolidated efforts of all consortium partners:

Reports and Studies

1. Chitwan Annapurna Landscape: A Rapid Assessment
2. A Study on Promoting Community Managed Ecosystem in TAL and CHAL
3. GESI Training Manual (Nepali)

4. Gender Assessment of Natural Resource Management: Dynamics of Power Relations and Indigenous Knowledge
5. Guideline for Community Level Climate Change Integrated Adaptation Plan of Action (Nepali)

Stickers

6. Climate change impacts and adaptation in six different sectors and one mainstreaming adaptation plan in local development plan (Nepali)

Flip Chart

7. Causes, mitigation measures and adaptation to climate change

Posters

8. Payment for Ecosystem Services (Nepali)

Policy Brief

9. Forest sector policy brief from the perspective of gender and social inclusion

Plans

10. CAPA Document of Neulapur VDC of Bardia (Nepali)
11. CAPA Document of Dhakreshwara CFUG, Tanahun (Nepali)
12. CAPA Document of Siddhathani CFUG, Tanahun (Nepali)
13. CAPA Document of Rajdevi CFUG, Gorkha (Nepali)
14. CAPA Document of Jum Danda Jhapri CFUG, Tanahu (Nepali)

Audio/Video

15. Video 'She is the Change'. Can also be found here: <http://bit.ly/1dQ3UWe>
16. Video 'Forest Carbon Inventory Process' (English)
17. Video 'Forest Carbon Inventory Process' (Nepali)

Reference Material

18. Climate Change and REDD + Terminology (REDD Cell publication) (Nepali)

New publications for this quarter are listed in Annex 5, and sent separately to USAID as they are too large to attach to this report.

Presentations/Displays at International Conferences

Presentations and displays made at international conferences with support of Hariyo Ban during the reporting period are shown in Table 10.

Table 10: Presentations and Displays at International Conferences

Event	Venue	Date	Presenter/s	Title
Sociological and Anthropological Society Of Nepal (SASON) International Conference	Kathmandu	December 14-16, 2013	Pratima Shrestha	Integrating institutions for implementing community based integrated climate change adaptation plan in Nepal

Event	Venue	Date	Presenter/s	Title
Asia Pacific Workshop on “Women’s inclusion for sustainable forests and climate: what works?”	Bangkok	March 26-27, 2014.	Shikha Shrestha	GESI Mainstreaming in Hariyo Ban Program
Asia Pacific Workshop on “Women’s inclusion for sustainable forests and climate: what works?”	Bangkok	March 26-27, 2014.	Shikha Shrestha	Internal Governance Promotion in FUGs

The Communications Unit is working towards its strategy of reaching out to the general public on matters of conservation and climate change adaptation, taking care to present the issues in simple wording so that it is understood by the community members at the grass root level, but also in global terms so that it reaches out to decision and policy makers and influential stakeholders. In the coming quarter, the Unit plans to reach out through even more pictorial and visual forms such as graphics, illustrations and drama.

4.7 Coordination

4.7.1 Coordination with Government of Nepal

Hariyo Ban has continued to collaborate closely with GoN, both in the field and at national level. Hariyo Ban has changed its planning cycle from 1st October – 30th September to 1st July – 30th June in order to align its planning processes with that of GoN (mid-July – mid-July). The Program has continued its close collaboration with MoFSC, its departments including REDD Cell, regional directorates and district offices. The Program Steering Committee Working Group, at national level, has continued to provide advice in planning, monitoring and program review, policy work, national level studies/assessments and coordination with various government agencies. At the field level regional and district level agencies such as DFO, DSCO and Protected Area officials have continued to technical support and coordination in program implementation as deemed necessary.

- Since GoN is also key beneficiary of Hariyo Ban, the Program has continued to support GoN agencies at national, regional and district level in the following areas in order to facilitate effective coordination and collaboration: Policy development/review at national and supporting the implementation of priority activities at regional/district level
- Capacity building of GoN staff based on mutually agreed needs assessment
- Support for vehicle maintenance for effective monitoring of Hariyo Ban activities

4.7.2 Coordination with resource partners

During the reporting period Hariyo Ban has continued to work with several resource partners, both through the main work plan and Windows of Opportunity. These are mentioned in relevant sections above.

4.7.3 Coordination with other groups, programs and donors

During the third year we have continued to work with other organizations and donor funded programs in Nepal (including those of USAID Nepal) to ensure complementarity, promote synergies among donor programs, and share results and lessons. Some of this collaboration is outlined below.

Multi-stakeholder Forestry Program (MSFP): Regular meetings have been held to discuss progress, collaboration and complementarity in our work. This includes:

- Policy process including Forest Sector Strategy, REDD+ process, National Biodiversity Strategy, ensuring complementarity in funding and collaborating over technical inputs
- Exchange of information with regard to various studies, e.g. private sector, value chains, climate change
- Exchange of information regarding innovation fund (MSFP) and WOO (Hariyo Ban)
- Exchange of information regarding AWP, support to GoN agencies to avoid duplication of efforts and resources.
- Collaboration over preparation/revision of CFOPs to streamline the process and make use of comparative advantages of each program
- Sharing of experiences, information, tools and lessons

Nepal Climate Change Support Programme (NCCSP): Hariyo Ban has been collaborating with NCCSP in the preparation and implementation of LAPAs. Another area of interest for NCCSP is Hariyo Ban's initiative to integrate LAPAs with LDRMPs (Local Disaster Risk Management Plans) at VDC level.

Forest Resource Assessment (FRA): Hariyo Ban continued its collaboration with Finnish funded FRA and made use of its monitoring system and results, particularly in the assessment of different methodologies for REDD+ monitoring (including light detection and ranging (LIDAR) methodology, satellite imagery and sample plots in the TAL districts).

The World Bank Forest Carbon Partnership Facility (FCPF): Hariyo Ban continued collaboration with the FCPF funded REDD+ readiness of the GoN to support REDD+ readiness in Nepal.

Ecosystem Based Adaptation in Mountain Ecosystems Project (EBA Project): Hariyo Ban continues coordinating its work in Kaski, including the PES initiative in Phewa, with the EBA Project.

International Finance Corporation: discussions have been held with regard to planned dams on the Trishuli with a view to promoting sound planning at river basin level; and tourism concessioning.

Other USAID funded programs

We have continued to collaborate with other USAID funded programs where synergies exist. This has included exchange of technical information and materials; sharing of administrative information; and site visits. A group of CoPs and DCoPs from several of the main USAID funded projects meets regularly. Specific discussion or other collaboration has been undertaken with Sajhedari Bikaas; Kisan (Feed the Future); Health for Life; SUAHHARA; and Saath-Saath.

- **Initiatives for Climate Change Adaptation:** particularly collaborating in Kaski, and exchanging lessons
- **Adapting Livestock Systems to Climate Change Collaborative Research Support Program (LCC CRSP):** We are investigating the opportunity to collaborate with the University of California Davis on wildlife disease, particularly with regard to disease transfer among wildlife, people and livestock; and potential linkages between wildlife disease and climate change.
- **ICIMOD/SERVIR-Himalaya:** We have discussed opportunities to collaborate, for example on impacts of human migration and the remittance economy, as well ongoing collaboration in the CHAL carbon inventory and other issues.
- **Lowering Emissions in Asia's Forests (LEAF) program:** see GESI section for collaboration with the LEAF program this reporting period.

5. MANAGEMENT

5.1 Program Oversight and Management

5.1.1 Hariyo Ban Program Committees

Program Steering Committee Working Group: During this reporting period, two meetings of the Working Group were conducted, one in December 2013 and one in January 2014.

Program Management Committee: Two meetings were conducted, one in December 2013 and one in February 2014.

In addition, the core team continued to meet regularly throughout the reporting period.

5.1.2 Management Report

This is the middle year of Hariyo Ban, during which the program is undertaking a major part of its implementation in the field and at policy level, guided by studies and assessments from the previous years and making good use of capacity it has built. Once the third year work plan was approved in late November the program went into full implementation, and there is good progress as consortium partners strive to finish dry season field work before the rains, and try to complete what is essentially a 12 month work plan in a 9 month period (due to changing the year end from September to June to be more in line with the GoN planning year). Gradually, the Program has been able to demonstrate more results at the outcome level, which has generated hope and confidence in Hariyo Ban. We are gratified to see greater mutual understanding, collaboration and complementarity among consortium partners, making better use of each other's comparative advantages, and also learning new approaches and tools from each other. This helps to streamline the program, making it more efficient and effective.

We were pleased to be able to re-launch the Windows of Opportunity with a public call for proposals for CSOs and GoN after a long delay, and look forward to doing another call for CSOs shortly with funds brought forward from Year four. We are seriously concerned about the delay in receiving authorization to do small-scale construction activities under this year's work plan (apart from biogas which is already approved). All consortium partners and many beneficiaries have activities that are held up by this and it is also affecting our budget pipeline. Unless this is approved shortly nearly all Year 3 construction work will have to be deferred to Year 4 after the rains end.

This year we have experienced some staff turnover in certain key positions in the core team and consortium partners which has negatively affected smooth program implementation; this is likely to become a more serious issue towards the end of the program, particularly if the job market for our staff remains buoyant. The Hariyo Ban staff list is given in **Annex 2**.

5.2 Environmental Compliance

In the third year of the Hariyo Ban Program, based on the FEMMP developed in FY13, and information gathered during field visits, a broader Environmental Mitigation and Monitoring Plan (EMMP) for activities categorized as Negative Determination with Condition (NDC) was prepared against the annual work plan.

Building capacity of the staff members of the consortium partners was necessary to internalize environmental compliance in implementation of Hariyo Ban Program activities. For this, a training of trainers (ToT) was led by WWF Nepal in which relevant staff members of the four consortium partner organizations participated. The three day training (22- 25th October 2013) had a full day field visit and site specific EMMP preparation as a part of the training. The objective of the training was to train the participants (potential trainers) on identification of site specific environmental impacts of NDC activities and preparation of site specific environmental mitigation and monitoring plans.

To roll out preparation and implementation of site specific EMMPs, training for the field staff and implementing partners was necessary. For this, CARE took the lead in organizing a two day training (10-11th January 2014) for field staff and implementing partners of the three consortium partner organizations (CARE, WWF and FECOFUN) working in TAL. Similar training was conducted by FECOFUN for the CHAL area for the field staff and implementing partners of the three consortium partner organizations from 27-28th January 2014. Also, NTNC conducted two day trainings, one each in Sauraha, Pokhara, Kanchanpur and Bardia, to train field staff in site specific EMMP preparation.

Site specific EMMPs are being prepared by the field staff and implementing partners, which are backstopped by the staff members of the Hariyo Ban Program.

5.3 Operating Environment

During this reporting period, the political situation has been largely peaceful. A few delays affected our work around the time of the Constituent Assembly election in November, particularly in the Terai, but overall there have been few bandhs and other disturbances. Having the second Constituent Assembly election successfully, Nepalese people have increased hope for a new constitution. Since the meetings of the Constituent Assembly have just begun, the effect of the constitution building process is yet to have any effect outside of the Assembly itself. However, with conflicting interests and agendas of the different political parties, such as state restructuring, governance modality and federalism, considerable debate is anticipated. This may have local repercussions affecting smooth program implementation. As political parties have repeatedly expressed their commitments to deliver a new constitution in one year, the situation may become more intense in the near future. Consequently, the political situation is likely to remain fluid in the foreseeable future.

More than 10 hours of electricity outage a day has affected effective implementation of the Program. Weak governance and absence of local elected bodies do not provide a conducive environment for the Program's governance work.

Gender-based violence is still rampant and impunity is widespread throughout the country. This poses additional challenges for the program as it aims to work with large numbers of women to bring them to the forefront of leadership positions in natural resource management.

Weak governance and political instability has led to poor implementation of environmental standards and control measures. Disaster risks or disaster events due to climate variability/climate change may have effects on communities' ability to participate in Program activities. The Hariyo Ban Program assesses the likely effect of different risk factors in the Program and makes strategies accordingly to run the Program more smoothly.

Strong coordination with the government agencies, local stakeholders and communities has resulted in increased ownership of the program across different levels. Nonetheless, high expectations from the communities and stakeholders have created challenges for managing and demonstrating impact at the landscape level.

6. LESSONS LEARNED

The following lessons are developing from Hariyo Ban. We will elaborate these further in the upcoming annual report.

- It's very challenging to promote landscape approach in a scenario where the political and administrative boundary that do not adhere to any eco-system are primarily used for development planning and different forest management regimes are practiced within one eco-system (sub-basin, critical corridor, sub-watersheds).
- CFUGs can be very effective in species conservation if they are aware about the importance of biodiversity conservation and motivated to preserve species under threat of extinction, e.g. dolphin and Bijay Sal.
- It is really challenging to conduct value chain analysis for a longer term as rural markets are evolving over time depending on road access and fluctuating demand for products across the country.
- The participatory approach adopted by GoN in REDD policy work generates wider ownership on one hand, but significantly delays the overall process on the other. Delay in the development of national policy framework has resulted in delays in pilot initiatives that are to be designed on the basis of national policy framework.
- CAPA preparation in communities and VDCs has increased expectations in VDCs. However, many could sit idle waiting for funding for implementation. Thus, focus should be given in coordination to leverage resources for CAPA/ LAPA implementation.
- Encouraging community contribution to CAPA work helps develop ownership and ultimately ensures sustainability.
- Community review and reflection on implementation of CAPA with key stakeholder is an effective tool to provide direct feedback and create a platform for discussion and dialogue among stakeholders supporting CAPA implementation. However, the process and methodology should be further simplified and integrated with existing community practices.

- Low cost bioengineering schemes based on indigenous knowledge can be effective for flood control in the Terai.
- There is ample scope for integration of LDRMP and LAPA since they use many common methodologies and tools for assessment and planning processes and both plans are primarily implemented at the VDC level.
- CFDP guidelines 2065, is very much a useful and empowering tool for women, dalits and marginalized communities Imparting knowledge on materializing provisions of Community Forest Development Guideline 2065, Forestry Sector GESI Strategy 2064 with wider discussion in CLAC helps to increase inclusive participation in community forests.
- Public Hearing and Public Auditing is a useful in participatory monitoring and evaluation of CFUGs and their overall activities/functions. The process provides improves access to information and improves communication between CFUG general members, key stakeholders including general public and the executive committee of CFUG.
- Engaging and working with GESI related networks has proven to be a very successful strategy to promote as well as achieve Program's GESI objectives.
- Community Learning and Action Centers have been crucial to facilitate inclusion of women in community forest management, and it is an important platform to discuss the issues of marginalized people. Keeping the initial enthusiasm and keeping the momentum of positive actions is challenging though without frequent follow up and support.
- Media engagement in Hariyo Ban activities has helped to generate local media interest on issues of climate impact and biodiversity conservation which are not discussed as much widely and intensely as compared at national level. It also helps to document and disseminate Program's successful practices to a wider audience, both at local as well as national level, thus enhancing the profile of the Hariyo Ban.
- The joint monitoring visits by staff and GON representatives generate constructive discussion around process, outputs and outcomes of the program and their alignment with government priorities. It also helps to create conducive working environment.

7. FUTURE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

7.1 OPPORTUNITIES

- MoFSC has revived the Landscape Support Unit's work which provides Hariyo Ban a great opportunity to promote its work around landscape approach, particularly the current work to building foundation for CHAL as a viable landscape.
- FECOFUN network has a great potential to promote biodiversity conservation in community forests by promoting this agenda in a systematic way beyond Hariyo Ban Program area.
- The development of ERPIN for TAL forests and possibility of its acceptance provides a huge opportunity for leveraging additional resources for improved forest management in Nepal that will go beyond the life of Hariyo Ban Program.
- The PES assessments and pilots currently being designed in Hariyo Ban will provide valuable inputs in formulating a national policy framework on PES, which does not exist at the moment.
- Due to a number of sensitization and training programs of Hariyo Ban, the local governments have been proposing CCA related plans and policies through DDC councils. It has created

ample opportunities for Hariyo Ban to work collaboratively with the local stakeholders in mainstreaming climate change adaptation activities in local development plans given the leadership and coordinating role DDCs play in local development planning.

- The debate on how Nepal's natural resource will be managed in the new federal structure provides Hariyo Ban an excellent opportunity to bring forward the issues of natural resource governance at larger scale than currently being managed.
- There is lots of interest at national and international level about Hariyo Ban's experience and learning on mainstreaming GESI in climate change adaptation and biodiversity conservation work since such efforts are new and have not been extensively practiced by development agencies. This has given Hariyo Ban good opportunity to showcase its achievements and learning at national and international platforms.

7.2 CHALLENGES

- As per the Hariyo Ban project document, awareness raising and capacity building of relevant stakeholders at different levels are supposed to be designed and conducted based on the national REDD+ strategy. However, the REDD+ strategy formulation has yet to be completed. In this context, it is difficult to plan capacity building activities at the field level and meet the community expectations in the REDD+ program. For the time being Hariyo Ban is focusing on activities that support the communities to address the drivers of deforestation and forest degradation.
- Absence of locally elected representatives in VDCs and municipalities caused difficulties in institutionalizing CAPA activities in the village and municipality planning process. As an alternative to generate political support Hariyo Ban is trying to engage the local leadership of political parties as much as possible.
- Because of increasing trend of migration, youth leadership is often not available in villages, creating difficulties in program delivery in short term. The longer term implication is even bigger as a generation of future natural resource managers miss out the opportunities provided by programs like Hariyo Ban. Hariyo Ban is investing on building leadership capacity of women who are increasingly taking over the leadership role in natural resource management.
- Because of need for getting support of multiple stakeholders CAPA document finalization and endorsement consumed more time, delaying its implementation. The mainstreaming in local planning processes and resource leveraging for CAPA implementation from wide range of stakeholders is another challenge. Hariyo Ban is working on two fronts – working with DDC to generate buy in of district line agencies and building capacity of CAPA communities to approach and engage with district line agencies.
- The increased number of visitors on one hand is a great opportunity for Hariyo Ban to showcase its work, but at other hand the need to accompany the visitors and coordinate with different stakeholders for the field visits by field staff, at times delays program delivery. Hariyo Ban is trying to increase the number of demonstration sites to lessen the burden on field teams working in a particular area.
- High staff turnover in FECOFUN, especially at the district level has been a concern lately. Hariyo Ban consortium partners are extending support to FECOFUN to train the new recruits as quickly as possible.

7.3 PROSPECTS FOR NEXT QUARTER

- The Hariyo Ban Program will focus its efforts on accomplishing the remaining activities in the year three AWP, including completion of dry season activities and preparation for monsoon activities (mainly tree planting and bioengineering). This will be accompanied by a concerted effort to reduce our budget pipeline (though we may not be able to undertake the construction work before the monsoon if we do not receive authorization for it very soon).
- Hariyo Ban will be conducting a series of outcome monitoring/mapping activities that will help us to capture the outcome level changes that will be reported in the annual performance report.
- During the next quarter we will initiate consolidation of activities done at large scale, and work on scaling up successful models
- A major event for Hariyo Ban is the Eighth International Community Based Adaptation Conference which will be held in Nepal
- We will continue discussions with USAID about the possibility of additional biodiversity funding for Hariyo Ban in the last two years.
- We will plan for Year four; our next work plan will include a greater focus on consolidation, scaling up, learning and communication, with an exit and legacy strategy for Hariyo Ban.

8. REFERENCES

- Kathmandu Forestry College (2013). *Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape: Drivers of deforestation and forest degradation*. WWF Nepal/Hariyo Ban Program, Kathmandu, Nepal.
- Thapa et al. (2013). *Climate change impact on the biodiversity of the Terai Arc Landscape and the Chitwan-Annapurna Landscape*. WWF Nepal, Kathmandu, Nepal.

ANNEXES

Annex 1: Working Districts and VDCs/Municipalities of the Hariyo Ban Program

The Hariyo Ban Program implemented activities in 222 VDCs and 7 Municipalities of 24 districts during this reporting period. In TAL, Hariyo Ban implemented activities in 112 VDCs and 5 Municipalities of 12 districts. The 12 districts are Banke, Bara, Bardia, Chitwan, Dang, Kailali, Kanchanpur, Makwanpur, Nawalparasi, Parsa, Rautahat and Surkhet. In CHAL, the program was implemented in 110 VDCs and 2 Municipalities of 12 districts. The 12 districts are Dhading, Gorkha, Gulmi, Kaski, Lamjung, Myagdi, Nuwakot, Palpa, Parbat, Rasuwa, Syangja and Tanahu.

Hariyo Ban Program coverage in TAL

Corridor/bottleneck /basin/watershed	District	VDC/municipality	Remarks
Kamdi Corridor Banke National Park	Banke	Baijapur, Basudevpur, Binauna, Chisapani, Kachanapur, Kamdi, Kohalpur, Mahadevpuri, Manikapur, Phattepur and Saigaun	11 VDCs
Parsa - Bagmati Corridor	Bara	Amlekhganj, Bharatganj Sigaul, Dumarwana, Manahara, Nijgadh, Pipara Simara and Ratanpuri	7 VDCs
Karnali Corridor Banke National Park	Bardia	Bhimapur, Daulatpur, Gola, Neulapur, Padnaha, Patabhar, Rajapur, Suryapatawa and Thakurdwara	9 VDCs
Barandabhar Corridor	Chitwan	Ayodhyapuri, Bagauda, Bharatpur Municipality, Dahakhani, Gardi, Gitanagar, Jutpani, Kabilas, Kumroj, Mangalpur, Padampur, Parbatipur, Patihani, Piple, Ratnanagar Municipality and Shaktikhor	14 VDCs 2 Municipalities
Kamdi Corridor	Dang	Bela, Gadhawa, Gangapraspur, Gobardiya, Hekuli, Laxmipur, Pawan Nagar, Rajpur and Sisahaniya	9 VDCs
Karnali Corridor	Kailali	Baliya, Chuha, Dhangadhi Municipality, Dhansinghapur, Dododhara, Durgauli, Geta, Godawari, Malakheti, Narayanpur, Pathariya, Sugarkhal and Tikapur Municipality	11VDCs 2 Municipalities
Brahmadev / Laljhadi Corridor	Kanchanpur	Baisi Bichawa, Bhimdatta Municipality, Daijee, Dekhatbhuli, Jhalari, Krishnapur, Pipaladi, Raikawar Bichawa, Sankarpur, Suda	9 VDCs 1 Municipality
Parsa - Bagmati Corridor	Makwanpur	Basamadi, Bhaise, Churiyamai, Handikhola, Manahari, Padam Pokhari and Sreepur Chhatiwan	7 VDCs
Kaligandaki/Baranda bhar Corridor	Nawalparasi	Agryouli, Deurali, Devachuli, Dhaubadi, Dumkibas, Hupsekot, Kolhuwa, Kawaswoti, Kolhuwa, Kumarwanti, Mukundapur, Naram, Narayani, Pithauli, Rajahar, Ratanapur, Ruchang, Rupauliya, Shivmandir and Sunwal	20 VDCs
Parsa - Bagmati Corridor	Parsa	Bagbana, Birwaguthi, Madhuban Mathaul, Nirmal Basti, Subarnapur and Thori	6 VDCs
Parsa - Bagmati Corridor	Rautahat	Chandranigahapur, Dumariya(Matiauna), Judibela, Kakanpur and Paurai	5 VDCs
Banke National Park	Surkhet	Chhinchu, Hariharpur, Lekhparajul and Taranga	4 VDCs
In TAL, Hariyo Ban Program has worked in 5 Municipalities and 112 VDCs of 12 districts in TAL.			

Hariyo Ban Program coverage in CHAL

Corridor/bottleneck/basin/watershed	District	VDC	Remarks
Trishuli/Budi Gandaki River Basin	Dhading	Benighat, Dhussa, Gajuri, Jogimara, Kumpur and Salang	6 VDCs
Daraundi River Basin	Gorkha	Bakrang, Barpak, Chhoprak, Deurali, Gankhu, Ghyachok, Gorkha Municipality, Jaubari, Khoplang, Masel, Muchhok, Nareshwor, Prok, Shreenathkot, Simjung, Takukot, Takumajh Lakuribot, Mirkot, Pandrung, Saurpani, Sirdibas, Tandrang and Taple	22 VDCs 1 Municipality
Kaligandaki River Basin	Gulmi	Arkhole, Darling, Hastichaur, Malagiri, Neta and Simichaur	6 VDCs
Seti River Basin / Sukhaurakhola Sub-Watershed	Kaski	Bhachok, Bhadaure Tamagi, Chapakot, Dhikur Pokhari, Dhital, Hemja, Kaskikot, Kritinachne Chaur, Lamachaur, Pumdibhumdi, Puranchaur, Salyan, Sarangkot, Sardikhola and Thumakodada	15 VDCs
Marsyangdi River Basin	Lamjung	Archalbot, Bahundanda, Banjhakhet, Beshishahar, Bharte, Bhote Odar, Bhulbhule, Chandisthan, Chiti, Gaunshahar, Ghanpokhara, Ghermu, Hiletaksar, Khudi, Mohoriyakot, Nauthar, Parewadada, Shree Bhanjyang, Sundarbazar, Tarku, Tarkughat and Udipur	22 VDCs
Annapurna Conservation Area	Myagdi	Narchyang	1 VDC
Trisuli River Basin (Langtang National Park, Buffer Zone area)	Nuwakot	Ghyangphedi	1 VDC
Kaligandaki Basin Corridor	Palpa	Chappani, Dobhan, Jhirubas, Madan Pokhara, Pokharathok, Tansen Municipality and Yamgha	6 VDCs 1 Municipality
Kaligandaki Basin Corridor	Parbat	Arthar Dadakharka, Chitre and Ramja Deurali	3 VDCs
Trisuli River Basin (Langtang National Park, Buffer Zone area)	Rasuwa	Syafru	1 VDC
Kaligandaki River Basin	Syangja	Arukharika, Bagefadke, Bahakot, Bangsing Deurali, Bhatkhola, Kolma Baraha Chaur, Pauwegaude, Pidikhola, Setidobhan and Thuladihi	10 VDCs
Seti River Basin	Tanahun	Bandipur, Barbhanjyang, Bhimad, Chhang, Anbukhaireni, Deurali, Devghat, Dharampani, Dhorfirdi, Dulegaunda, Jamune Bhanjyang, Kahu Shivapur, Keshavtar, Khairenitar, Manpang, Pokhari Bhanjyang and Thaprek	17 VDCs
In total, Hariyo Ban Program has worked in 2 Municipalities and 110 VDCs of 12 districts in CHAL.			

Annex 2: Staff List of Hariyo Ban Program

SN	Name	Designation	Duty Station	Sex		Caste/Ethnicity				
				M	F	BCT	JJ	Dalit	Madhesi	Others
WWF Nepal										
1	Anil Kumar Rai	M&E Assistant	Chitwan	1			1			
2	Anita Adhikari	M&E Assistant	Kathmandu		1	1				
3	Anjana Shrestha	Program Associate	Kathmandu		1		1			
4	Anuja Shrestha	Program Associate	Pokhara		1		1			
5	Ashish Bajracharya	Grants & Compliance Associate	Kathmandu	1			1			
6	Bhaskar Deo Chaudhary	Field Program Associate	Dhangadhi	1			1			
7	Dipesh Joshi	Program Officer, Grants & Internships	Kathmandu	1		1				
8	Gita Bham	Grants & Compliance Associate	Kathmandu		1	1				
9	Haisuba Gurung	Messenger	Pokhara		1		1			
10	Heemani Rayamajhi	Grants and Compliance Associate	Kathmandu		1	1				
11	Jagadish Kuikel	Livelihood Specialist	Kathmandu	1		1				
12	Judy Oglethorpe	Chief of Party	Kathmandu		1					1
13	Jyoti Shrestha	Communications Associate	Kathmandu		1		1			
14	Keshav Prasad Khanal	Coordinator- Sustainable Landscapes	Kathmandu	1		1				
15	Lila Jung Gurung	Program Associate	Pokhara	1			1			
16	Mahendra Shakya	Program Associate	Kathmandu	1			1			
17	Mamata Shrestha	Finance & Compliance Associate	Dhangadhi		1		1			
18	Manoj Chaudhary	M&E Assistant	Dhangadhi	1			1			
19	Prabin Rayamajhi	Office Messenger	Kathmandu	1		1				
20	Prabita Shrestha	Grants & Compliance Officer	Kathmandu		1		1			
21	Purendra Thapa	Finance and Compliance Associate, CHAL	Pokhara	1			1			
22	Purna Bahadur Kunwar	Coordinator	Pokhara	1		1				
23	Rajan Rijal	Finance & Compliance Associate	Chitwan	1		1				
24	Rajendra Lamichhane	Monitoring & Evaluation Specialist	Kathmandu	1		1				
25	Raju Kumar Khadka	Driver	Kathmandu	1		1				
26	Ram Bahadur Praja	Messenger	Kathmandu	1			1			
27	Richa Bhattarai	Communications Officer	Kathmandu		1	1				

SN	Name	Designation	Duty Station	Sex		Caste/Ethnicity				
				M	F	BCT	JJ	Dalit	Madhesi	Others
28	Sanjay Pariyar	M&E Assistant	Pokhara	1				1		
29	Shambhu Paudel	Driver	Pokhara	1		1				
30	Shant Raj Jnawali	Coordinator- Biodiversity Conservation	Kathmandu	1		1				
31	Shova Shilpakar	Finance Manager	Kathmandu		1		1			
32	Shrutina Dhanchha	M&E Assistant	Kathmandu		1		1			
33	Srijana Baral	Program Officer	Pokhara		1	1				
34	Surendra Ranpal	Program Associate- TAL	Chitwan	1					1	
35	Umi Joshi	Administration Assistant	Kathmandu		1		1			
CARE Nepal										
36	Ajay Lama	Driver	Pokhara	1			1			
37	Arun Adhikary	Field Coordinator	Gorkha	1		1				
38	Bharat Chaudhary	Finance Officer	Nepalgunj	1			1			
39	Binay Bahadur Adhikari	Field Officer	Rautahat	1		1				
40	Binita Khanal	Field Officer	Kailali		1	1				
41	Bir Bahadur Thapa	Driver	Nepalgunj	1		1				
42	Deependra Raj Joshi	Finance Officer	Pokhara	1			1			
43	Dev Narayan Mandal	Field Officer	Gorkha	1					1	
44	Dev Raj Gautam	Team Leader	Pokhara	1		1				
45	Dewata Rijal	Field Officer	Makwanpur		1	1				
46	Dr. Sunil Kumar Regmi	Climate Change Adaptation Coordinator	Kathmandu	1		1				
47	Jagadish Bhatta	Field Coordinator	Dhangadhi	1		1				
48	Kaman Singh	House Keeper	Nepalgunj	1					1	
49	Kamana KC	Field Officer	Gorkha		1	1				
50	Khim Giri	Admin Assistant	Pokhara	1		1				
51	Laxmi Malla	Admin Assistant	Nepalgunj		1	1				
52	Lekhnath Adhikari	Field Coordinator	Pokhara	1		1				
53	Maiya Chaudhary	House Keeper	Nepalgunj		1		1			
54	Man Bdr Bishwakarma	Climate Change Adaptation Specialist	Nepalgunj	1				1		
55	Maya Nath Ghimire	Field Coordinator	Chitwan	1		1				
56	Pabitra Jha	REDD Specialist	Pokhara		1				1	

SN	Name	Designation	Duty Station	Sex		Caste/Ethnicity				
				M	F	BCT	JJ	Dalit	Madhesi	Others
57	Pratima Shrestha	Climate Change Adaptation Specialist	Pokhara		1		1			
58	Ram Bdr Mijar	Field Officer	Chitwan	1				1		
59	Samjhana Wagle	Field Officer	Tanahun		1	1				
60	Sammar Bdr Rana Magar	House Keeper	Pokhara	1			1			
61	Sandeep Sharma	Field Officer	Lamjung	1		1				
62	Sandesh S. Hamal	Deputy Chief of Party	Kathmandu	1		1				
63	Santosh Chaudhary	Field Officer	Kanchanpur	1			1			
64	Shekhar Bdr Adhikari	Field Officer	Pokhara	1		1				
65	Shikha Shrestha	GSI Coordinator	Kathmandu		1		1			
66	Shreedhari Pandey	Field Coordinator	Nepalgunj	1		1				
67	Shweta Dhoubhadel	Program Officer (M&E)	Pokhara		1		1			
68	Shyam Bhandari	Field Officer	Banke	1		1				
69	Sukbir Thami	Field Officer	Syangja	1			1			
70	Thir Bahadur Thapa	Field Officer	Bardia	1			1			
FECOFUN										
71	Birjang Oli	District Coordinator	Dang	1		1				
72	Dhan Bahadur Khadka	District Coordinator	Gorkha	1		1				
73	Dig Bijaya Dhakal	Finance and Admin Officer	Kathmandu	1		1				
74	Dil Raj Khanal	National Policy Advocacy Officer	Kathmandu	1		1				
75	Dinesh Karki	Security Guard	Kathmandu	1		1				
76	Ganga Maya Neupane	Theme Coordinator (REED+)	Kathmandu		1	1				
77	Gita Neupane	Field Program Coordinator	Rautahat		1	1				
78	Kalika KC	Field Program Coordinator	Parbat		1	1				
79	Khem Mahato	Field Program Coordinator	Nawalparasi	1					1	
80	Kisor Rimal	Monitoring and Documentation Officer	Kathmandu	1		1				
81	Kopila Tumsing	Field Program Coordinator	Makwanpur		1		1			
82	Krishna Bahadur Khadka	Team Leader	Kathmandu	1		1				
83	Laxmi Prasad Bhatta	District Coordinator	Kanchanpur	1		1				
84	Narbada Roka	Field Program Coordinator	Syanja		1	1				
85	Nirmala Sharma	Monitoring and Documentation Officer	Kathmandu		1	1				

SN	Name	Designation	Duty Station	Sex		Caste/Ethnicity				
				M	F	BCT	JJ	Dalit	Madhesi	Others
86	Pabitra Marasini	Field Program Coordinator	Gulmi		1	1				
87	Parbati Tiwari	Field Program Coordinator	Parsa		1	1				
88	Pemamaya Lama	Field Program Coordinator	Bara		1		1			
89	Poonam Bhatta Pantha	Gender and Social Inclusion Officer	Kathmandu		1	1				
90	Pradeep Budhathoky	Theme Coordinator (Climate Change and Adaptation)	Kathmandu	1		1				
91	Raju Bhattarai	District Coordinator	Tanahun	1		1				
92	Raju Khadka	Driver	Kathmandu	1		1				
93	Ranga Kumari Bhattarai	Field Program Coordinator	Kailali		1	1				
94	Sanu Thapa Magar	District Coordinator	Lamjung		1		1			
95	Srijana Sharma	Account Officer	Kathmandu		1	1				
96	Susma Silwal	Field Program Coordinator	Dhading		1	1				
97	Tulashi Prasad Adhikari	Documentation and Communication Officer	Kathmandu	1		1				
NTNC										
98	Abhinay Kushwaha	Operation Officer	Kathmandu	1					1	
99	Amar Singh Thakur	Junior Wildlife Technician	Kanchanpur	1					1	
100	Ambika Prasad Khatiwada	Conservation Officer (Focal Person for BCC)	BCC	1		1				
101	Anil Prasai	Conservation Officer	Nawalparasi	1		1				
102	Ashok Subedi	Conservation Officer (Focal Person for ACAP)	ACAP	1		1				
103	Bhubneshwar Chaudhary	Natural Resource Conservation Assistant (NRCA)	SCP	1			1			
104	Bishnu Singh Thakuri	Conservation Officer-Program	MCAP-Gorkha	1		1				
105	Dev Raj Joshi	Wildlife Technician	SCP	1		1				
106	Dip Prasad Chaudhary	Junior Wildlife Technician	ACAP	1			1			
107	Ganesh Rana	Junior Wildlife Technician	Kanchanpur	1			1			
108	Hemant Kumar Yadav	Project In Charge (Focal Person for SCP)	SCP	1					1	
109	Khusi Ram Chaudhary	Junior Wildlife Technician	Bardia	1			1			
110	Kiran Lama	Junior Wildlife Technician	MCAP - Philim	1			1			

SN	Name	Designation	Duty Station	Sex		Caste/Ethnicity				
				M	F	BCT	JJ	Dalit	Madhesi	Others
111	Megh Dhoj Adhikari	M&E Officer	Kathmandu	1		1				
112	Numraj Khanal	Information Officer	Kathmandu	1		1				
113	Om Prakash Chaudhary	Junior Wildlife Technician	ACAP	1			1			
114	Purna Lama	Junior Wildlife Technician	Parsa	1			1			
115	Rabin Kadariya	Project In charge (Focal Person for BCP)	BCP	1		1				
116	Raj Kumar Gurung	Acting Project Coordinator (Focal Person for MCAP)	MCAP	1			1			
117	Ram Raj Chaudhary	Junior Wildlife Technician	Bardia	1			1			
118	Ramesh Darai	Junior Wildlife Technician	Parsa	1			1			
119	Shyam Kumar Thapa	Conservation Officer	Kathmandu	1		1				
120	Sikshya Adhikari	GESI Officer	Kathmandu		1	1				
121	Suman Malla	Wildlife Technician	SCP	1		1				
122	Tika Ram Tharu	Junior Wildlife Technician	Chitwan	1			1			
123	Tirtha Lama	Junior Wildlife Technician	Chitwan	1			1			
124	Tirtha Raj Chaudhary	Junior Wildlife Technician	MCAP Philim	1			1			
				84	40	68	44	3	8	1

Annex 3: CBAPUs Formed/Renewed and Mobilized by Hariyo Ban (to March 2014)

SN	Name of CBAPU	District	VDC	Ward No.	Affiliated BZ/CFUG/CFCC/CAMC	Formation/ Renewal Date	BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total		poor	Youth (15-24)
												M	F		
1	Adarsha	Rautahat	Chandranigahapur	4	Adarsha CFUG	2/11/14	3	4	0	0	0	6	1	4	1
2	Amar CF	Kanchanpur	Suda	6	CCN	2/7/13	13	2	1	0	0	10	6	1	0
3	Amaurawati CFUG	Kailali	Pathraiya	9	Balchaur Forest and Environment Resource Development Centre (BAFER)	4/15/13	1	5	1	0	0	7	0	5	1
4	Ant-poaching sub-committee, Bhachowk	Kaski	Bhachok	4	CAMC, Bhachowk	2/19/14	2	6	1	0	0	8	1	2	2
5	Ant-poaching sub-committee, Namarjung	Kaski	Namarjung	3	CAMC, Namarjung	3/22/14	1	9	1	0	0	11	0	0	0
6	Ant-poaching sub-committee, Parche	Kaski	Parche	5	CAMC, Parche	3/13/14	0	7	2	0	0	8	1	0	3
7	Ant-poaching sub-committee, Thumakodanda	Kaski	Thumakodanda	5	CAMC, Thumakodanda	2/23/14	2	4	3	0	0	7	2	0	1
8	Bachhela CF	Kanchanpur	Daijee	3	CCN	4/12/13	9	5	3	0	0	15	2	5	1
9	Bagale Bisauna CBAPU	Dang	Gadhawa	5	CFCC Gadhawa	1/12/66	2	6	0	1	2	8	3	0	11
10	Bagmati	Rautahat	Paurai	3	Bagmati CFUG	2/7/14	3	2	1	1	0	6	1	2	0
11	Baijanath CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	1	CCN	4/12/13	14	1	0	0	0	9	6	3	1
12	Baijanath CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	9	CCN	4/23/13	9	0	1	0	0	7	3	7	0
13	Baitada CF	Kanchanpur	Daijee	4	CCN	4/10/13	13	0	4	0	0	15	2	4	0
14	Bandipur CBAPU	Tanahun	Bandipur		Raniban	5/14/13	16	36	10	0	0	46	16		
15	Bedkot CF	Kanchanpur	Daijee	5	CCN	4/10/13	9	0	4	0	0	9	4	0	4
16	Bhadaure CBAPU	Kaski	Bhadaure Tamagi	2	Naulecharchare and Raniban CFUG	4/20/13	8	17	0	1	0	23	3		
17	Bhagwati CBAPU	Dang	Bela	2	CFCC Gadhawa	2/22/66	3	2	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
18	Bhawani CBAPU	Dang	Gangaparaspur	6,7,8	CFCC Gadhawa	2/15/66	3	6	1	10	0	17	3	3	8
19	Bhulbhule CBAOU	Lamjung	Bhulbhule	5	Sirjana CFUG	7/8/13	17	2	9	0	0	7	21	18	NA
20	Birendar CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	5	BAFER	4/2/13	6	2	1	0	0	4	5	8	2
21	Brahmababa	Rautahat	Paurai	5	Brahmababa CFUG	2/9/14	0	6	0	0	0	6	0	0	0
22	CBAPU Bandevi	Kanchanpur	Raikawarbichuwa	7	CFCC Mohana	5/18/13	4	4	2	0	0	10	0		
23	CBAPU Janaki	Kanchanpur	Raikawarbichuwa	9	CFCC Mohana	5/14/13	1	14	0	0	0	10	5		
24	CBAPU Mohana Banbatika	Kanchanpur	Raikawarbichuwa	1,7	CFCC Mohana	5/19/13	9	1	1	0	0	1	10		
25	CBAPU Shiva	Kanchanpur	Raikawarbichuwa	1,5	CFCC Mohana	5/15/13	6	1	0	0	0	5	2		
26	CBAPU Sita	Kanchanpur	Raikawarbichuwa	8	CFCC Mohana	5/14/13	1	12	2	0	0	15	0		
27	CBAPU coordination	Bardia	Shivapur		Shivapur Integrated BZUC		0	13	0	0	0	9	4		13

SN	Name of CBAPU	District	VDC	Ward No.	Affiliated BZ/CFUG/CFCC/CAMC	Formation/Renewal Date	BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total		poor	Youth (15-24)
												M	F		
	committee, Bakuwa														
28	CBAPU coordination committee, Hariharpur	Surkhet	Hariharpur		Hariharpur BZUC	3/28/13	7	5	3	0	0	11	4		15
29	CBAPU coordination committee, Lekhpurajul	Surkhet	Lekhpurajul		Lekhpurajul BZUC	4/2/13	9	5	1	0	0	12	3		15
30	CBAPU coordination committee, Taranga	Surkhet	Taranga		Taranga Siddhachuli BZUC	4/2/13	9	5	1	0	0	10	5		15
31	CBAPU formation	Syangja	Bagefadke	5	Whole Bagefadke VDC	5/18/13	26	8	0	0	0	22	12		4
32	CBAPU Nageshwar	Kanchanpur	Jhalari	6	Sundevi BZUC	3/17/13	12	0	3	0	0	15	0		
33	CBAPU Pitambhar	Kanchanpur	Jhalari	2	Sundevi BZUC	3/16/13	10	1	4	0	0	15	0		
34	CBAPU-Deurali Hariyali BZUC	Banke	Chisapani		Deurali Hariyali BZUC		38	14	8	0	0	54	6		60
35	CBAPU-Jatayu Restaurant	Nawalparasi	Pithauli	1	Namuna BZCF	9/12/13	13	22	5	0	0	29	11	0	11
36	CBAPU-Kohalpur	Banke	Kohalpur	4	Kohalpur UC (Users Committee)	6/1/13	16	11	2	0	0	25	4	0	19
37	CBAPU-Madhayabindu BZUC	Banke	Mahadevpuri		Madhayabindu BZUC		22	5	2	0	0	20	9		29
38	Chandanpur CBAPU	Dang	Gadhawa	9	CFCC Gadhawa	1/11/66	5	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0
39	Chaturmukhi	Chitwan	Jutpani	9	Chaturmukhi CFUG	6/9/13	2	5	2	0	0	2	7	4	1
40	Chisapani CBAPU	Dang	Gadhawa	5	CFCC Gadhawa	1/12/66	5	2	2	0	0	0	9	6	1
41	Chitana	Kailali	Baliya	8	BAFER	4/7/13	8	3	2	0	0	9	4	3	2
42	Chitana CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	8	BAFER	4/7/13	8	3	2	0	0	9	4	3	2
43	Chori Sikari Niyantran Yuwa Jagaran Abhiyan - Lothar	Chitwan	Lothar	5	Lothar BZUC	8/25/13	28	30	1	1	0	55	5		
44	Chori Sikari Niyantran Yuwa Jagaran Abhiyan-Kumrose	Chitwan	Kumrose		Budhirapti BZUC	2/27/13	6	7	1	0	0	11	3		4
45	CBAPU, Jhandabhoj-Shantipur-Kalapani	Kanchanpur	Jhalari	2	Sundevi BZ UC	9/11/12	11	6	0	0	0	11	6	7	9
46	CBAPU, Juda-Kalapani	Kanchanpur	Jhalari	2	Sundevi BZ UC	9/8/12	15	0	1	0	0	12	4	9	8
47	Community Based Antipoaching Unit, Kashraul	Kanchanpur	Jhalari	6	Sundevi BZ UC	9/7/12	14	2	0	0	0	14	2	5	5
48	Community Based Antipoaching Unit, Simal Phanta	Kanchanpur	Jhalari	2	Sundevi BZ UC	9/6/12	9	1	0	0	0	8	2	10	3

SN	Name of CBAPU	District	VDC	Ward No.	Affiliated BZ/CFUG/CFCC/CAMC	Formation/ Renewal Date	BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total		poor	Youth (15-24)
												M	F		
49	Daurali CFUG	Kailali	Chuha	8	BAFER	4/20/13	10	1	0	0	0	11	0	3	2
50	Devghat CBAPU	Tanahun	Devghat	8	Amdanda Khudi CFUG	5/17/13	1	34	3	0	0	20	18		5
51	Devisthan CBAPU	Dang	Bela	2	CFCC Gadhawa	4/15/13	1	6	0	0	0	7	0	0	0
52	Dhakeri Community Based Anti-poaching Units Coordination Committee	Banke	Mahadevpuri	5	Dhakeri BZUC	5/27/13	9	1	1	0	0	7	4		
53	Dhikurpokhari CBAPU	Kaski	Dhikurpokhari		Bhakurjung	5/8/13	32	2	2	0	0	11	25		
54	Dovan	Rautahat	Paurai	3	Dovan CFUG	2014-02-11	2	4	0	1	0	5	2	3	0
55	Gadapani CBAPU Subcommittee	Surkhet	Hariharpur	2	Hariharpur BZUC	3/23/13	4	2	3	0	0	7	2		
56	Gainekada CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Taranga	1	Taranga Siddhachuli BZUC	3/30/13	4	4	1	0	0	7	2		
57	Ganesh CF	Kanchanpur	Suda	6	CCN	10/11/13	8	2	1	0	0	9	2	3	0
58	Ganga CBAPU	Dang	Gangaparaspur	6	CFCC Gadhawa	3/2/13	4	2	1	5	0	12	0	13	3
59	Ghatichina CBAPU	Kaski	Bhadaure Tamagi and Chapakot			5/8/13	8	26	2	0	0	28	8		
60	Gorkha Nagarpalika CBAPU	Gorkha	Gorkha Municipality	4	Dhodre CFUG	5/15/13	7	31	4	0	0	17	25		3
61	Harrekada CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Taranga	7	Taranga Siddhachuli BZUC	4/3/13	4	0	5	0	0	9	0		
62	Indreni	Chitwan	Kabilas	1	Indreni CFUG	9/4/13	3	5	1	0	0	3	6	5	3
63	Jagatpur CFUG	Kailali	Durgauli	9	BAFER	4/11/13	3	3	1	0	0	6	1	6	0
64	Jagriti	Rautahat	Paurai	4	Jagriti CFUG	2/8/14	0	7	0	0	0	5	2	3	0
65	Jalapa CFUG	Kailali	Sugarkhal	9	BAFER	5/8/13	4	3	0	0	0	5	2	3	0
66	Jaldevi	Chitwan	Bharatpur	2	Jaldevi CFUG	3/9/13	5	2	2	0	0	4	5	4	0
67	Janaekata	Rautahat	Chandranigahapur	1	Janaekata CFUG	2/4/14	6	5	2	0	0	10	3	7	0
68	Janakayan CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	8	BAFER	4/24/13	7	0	2	0	0	4	5	6	2
69	Jana Shakti CFUG	Kailali	Tikapur	8	BAFER	4/13/13	1	3	9	0	0	11	2	4	0
70	Janchetana CF	Kanchanpur	Daijee	5	CCN	4/8/13	12	2	1	0	0	9	6	2	0
71	Jhilmilejankalayan CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	9	CCN	11/17/13	14	0	1	0	0	13	2	2	2
72	Kailashdham CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	9	BAFER	4/13/13	1	6	0	0	0	4	3	0	2
73	Kalapani	Rautahat	Chandranigahapur	3	Kalapani CFUG	2/6/14	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	5	0
74	Kalika CFUG	Kailali	Pathraiya	8	BAFER	4/14/13	4	3	0	0	0	4	3	0	1
75	Kamana CBAPU	Dang	Gadhawa	3	CFCC Gadhawa	1/2/70	6	0	0	0	3	2	7	8	2
76	Khotana Bhurakha	Kailali	Tikapur	8	BAFER	4/23/13	6	1	0	0	0	5	2	4	0
77	Kopila CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	9	BAFER	4/26/13	8	1	5	0	0	11	3	4	1
78	Kulpani CBAPU	Dang	Gobardiha	2	CFCC Gadhawa	2/20/70	3	2	2	0	0	7	0	3	1

SN	Name of CBAPU	District	VDC	Ward No.	Affiliated BZ/CFUG/CFCC/CAMC	Formation/ Renewal Date	BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total		poor	Youth (15-24)
												M	F		
79	Laligurash CFUG	Kailali	Dodhadhara	1	BAFER	4/19/13	10	1	2	0	0	13	0	2	1
80	Laligurash CFUG	Kailali	Chuha	8	BAFER	5/16/13	7	2	0	0	0	9	0	0	3
81	Lekggaun CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Taranga	8	Taranga Siddhachuli BZUC	4/1/13	1	6	2	0	0	3	6		
82	Lekhparajul CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Lekhparajul	4	Lekhparajul BZUC	3/26/13	15	0	0	0	0	12	3		
83	Mahila Jagatri CFUG	Kailali	Pathraiya	8	BAFER	5/3/13	5	0	2	0	0	0	7	0	0
84	Mahila Shakti CBAPU	Dang	Gadhawa	3	CFCC Gadhawa	2/19/70	1	2	0	14	0	16	1	0	0
85	Malika CFUG	Kailali	Chuha	5	BAFER	4/20/13	14	2	1	0	0	14	3	3	3
86	Manaslu CBAPU	Lamjung	Ghermu	5	Manaslu CFUG	7/6/13	0	22	3	0	0	16	9	4	1
87	Maniramkanda CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Lekhparajul	1	Lekhparajul BZUC	4/2/13	18	0	1	0	0	18	1		
88	Mathillo Varyang CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Lekhparajul	2	Lekhparajul BZUC	3/28/13	15	3	1	0	0	13	6		
89	Mausulipakha	Gorkha	Simjung	9		11/28/13	1	8	0	0	0	7	2		
90	Mirkot CBAPU	Gorkha	Mirkot		Dumsibhir CFUG	5/16/13	11	24	4	0	0	13	26		5
91	Mohan Lal CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	5	BAFER	5/15/13	2	3	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
92	Mukta Kamaiya CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	8	BAFER	5/8/13	0	11	0	0	0	7	4	11	0
93	Nabadurga	Rautahat	Chandranigahapur	3	Nabadurga CFUG	2/8/14	0	7	0	0	0	5	2	7	0
94	Nabajagriti	Chitwan	Bharatpur	11	Nabajagriti CFUG	9/5/13	2	5	2	0	0	2	7	6	1
95	Namo Buddha	Rautahat	Chandranigahapur	3	Namo Buddha CFUG	8/2/14	0	7	0	0	0	6	1	5	2
96	Narsinghkanda CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Taranga	9	Taranga Siddhachuli BZUC	3/30/13	3	6	0	0	0	7	2		
97	Nasahawa CBAPU	Dang	Gadhawa	4,5,6	CFCC Gadhawa	1/28/66	5	1	2	3	0	11	0	8	11
98	Pathraiya CFUG	Kailali	Chuha	4	BAFER	4/1/13	3	10	2	0	0	10	5	3	0
99	Pragati CBAPU	Dang	Gangaparaspur	6	CFCC Gadhawa	1/21/66	4	3	1	19	0	27	0	0	0
100	Pragatishil	Rautahat	Paurai	1	Pragatishil CFUG	2/13/14	1	4	0	0	0	3	2	0	0
101	Purnima CFUG	Kailali	Baliya	5	BAFER	4/7/13	3	2	2	0	0	6	1	7	3
102	Ragar	Gorkha	Barpak	5		11/30/2013	0	8	1	0	0	6	3		
103	Rani Tappa CFUG	Kailali	Durgauli	9	BAFER	4/7/13	1	8	2	0	0	0	11	7	3
104	Ranibas CBAPU	Dang	Gangaparaspur	6	CFCC Gadhawa	2/9/70	6	1	2	0	0	3	6	0	6
105	Sahid CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	3	CCN	5/12/13	7	0	7	0	0	12	2	7	12
106	Saljhundi CBAPU	Dang	Gangaparaspur	1,2	CFCC Gadhawa	12/13/66	1	5	1	2	0	9	0	2	3
107	Sambhu Sunanda CFUG	Kailali	Chuha	8	BAFER	5/15/13	9	0	13	0	0	15	7	22	6
108	Shanti CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	10	CCN	11/16/13	11	0	4	0	0	12	3	4	0
109	Shital CFUG	Kailali	Tikapur	8	BAFER	5/18/13	1	4	2	0	0	7	0	0	0
110	Shiva Parbati CFUG	Kailali	pathraiya	3	BAFER	4/9/13	0	11	0	0	0	1	10	5	3

SN	Name of CBAPU	District	VDC	Ward No.	Affiliated BZ/CFUG/CFCC/CAMC	Formation/ Renewal Date	BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Others	Total		poor	Youth (15-24)
												M	F		
111	Shiva Shakti CFUG	Kailali	Pathraiya	7	BAFER	4/16/13	0	1	4	0	0	4	1	0	0
112	Shreejana	Rautahat	Paurai	3	Shreejana CFUG	2/12/14	0	7	0	0	0	5	2	2	0
113	Shrijana CBAPU	Dang	Gadhawa	4	CFCC Gadhawa	1/15/66	7	4	0	1	0	10	2	0	12
114	Siddha Baijnath CF	Kanchanpur	Daijee	4	CCN	11/16/13	17	4	0	0	0	17	4	1	1
115	Siddha CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	7	CCN	4/23/13	9	0	1	0	0	10	0	7	0
116	Siddhanath Baijnath cf	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	8	CCN	4/22/13	3	0	3	0	0	4	2	3	0
117	Siddhanath CF	Kanchanpur	Bhi.Na.Pa.	9	CCN	4/19/13	9	0	0	0	0	7	2	0	0
118	Sugarkhal CBAPU Subcommittee	Surkhet	Hariharpur	1	Hariharpur BZUC	3/23/13	1	6	4	0	0	9	2		
119	Sukarmala CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Taranga	2	Taranga Siddhachuli BZUC	3/30/13	8	0	1	0	0	4	5		
120	Tallo Varyang CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Lekhparajul	2	Lekhparajul BZUC	3/28/13	15	2	2	0	0	14	5		
121	Telpani CPAPU Subcommittee	Surkhet	Hariharpur	8	Hariharpur BZUC	3/28/13	10	1	2	0	0	7	6		
122	Tharmuse CBAPU Sub Committee	Surkhet	Lekhparajul	3	Lekhparajul BZUC	3/27/13	12	24	1	0	0	27	10		
123	Tileshwornath	Rautahat	Chandranigahapur	3	Tileshwornath CFUG	2/6/14	0	6	1	0	0	5	2	4	0
124	Trishakti CBAPU	Dang	Bela	4,5,6	CFCC Gadhawa	3/21/14	0	5	4	2	0	7	4	8	11
125	Upallo Bankatti CBAPO	Dang	Gadhawa	3,5	CFCC Gadhawa	3/30/13	1	6	0	4	0	8	3	0	10
	Total						861	692	217	65	5	1315	525	326	375

Annex 4 : CLACs Formed and Mobilized during October 2013 - March 2014

S.N.	Name of CLAC	Distrcet	VDC	Ward No.	Affiliated CFUG	Established date	Participants detail								
							BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Other	Total		Poor	Youth (15-24)
												M	F		
1	Amar Gokul	Kanchanpur	Baisi Bichawa	9	Amargokul CFUG	2013-12-28	13	7	5	0	0	0	25	25	2
2	Ashok	Banke	Kachanapur	4	Ashok CFUG	2014-02-24	1	23	0	0	1	0	25	25	5
3	Atmeko Agan	Kaski	Pumdibhumdi	3	Atmeko Agan CFUG	2014-02-14	5	0	23	0	0	3	25	22	0
4	Babukuwa	Banke	Kamdi	9	Babukuwa	2014-02-07	2	20	3	0	0	0	25	19	8
5	Barpak	Gorkha	Barpak	5	Epichina CFUG	2014-01-25	0	17	8	0	0	0	25	25	0
6	Bhaluvhir	Gorkha	Shreenathkot	2	Bhalubhir CFUG	2014-02-09	21	5	0	0	0	0	26	13	0
7	Bhirpani	Kaski	Bhadaure Tamagi	4	Bhirpani	2014-02-23	14	0	7	0	0	5	16	0	0
8	Bhoteni	Lamjung	Bharte	1	Bhoteni CFUG	2014-01-29	21	1	3	0	0	0	25	20	0
9	Bihani Mahila CLAC	Kailali	Geta	3	Chetana Mahila CFUG	2014-01-25	13	10	2	0	0	0	25	25	0
10	Bishal	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	1	Bishal CFUG	2013-12-25	20	0	5	0	0	0	25	25	6
11	Chadani CLAC	Rautahat	Chandranigahapur	1	Hilekhola CFUG	2014-03-02	12	5	2	3	0	0	22	22	1
12	Chandipauwa patal	Lamjung	Gaunshahar	23	Chandipauwa patal	2014-01-20	22	4	2	0	0	0	28	26	1
13	Chapalithok mahila	Syangja	Aruksharka	5	Gahatera Birauta	2014-01-19	25	0	0	0	0	0	25	15	0
14	Chattimaiya CLAC	Parsa	Birwaguthi	5	Chattimaiya CFUG	2014-02-19	0	26	0	0	0	0	26	26	10
15	Chauridada	Banke	Basudevpur	1	Chauridada	2014-02-01	6	12	11	0	1	0	30	27	4
16	Chetana CLAC	Nawalparasi	Mainaghat	1	Conservation area	2014-03-10	0	30	0	0	0	0	30	30	0
17	Chiplethi	Syangja	Pidikhola	7	Chiplethi	2014-02-17	18	0	10	0	0	0	28	0	0
18	Chiuri CIAC	Nawalparasi	Deurali	8	Conservation area	2014-03-04	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	25	0
19	Dangpurwa CLAC	Banke	Baijapur	7	Shree Ramjanki CFUG	2014-02-01	0	25	1	0	0	0	26	24	2
20	Darbarchok	Syangja	Aruksharka	7	Jaukhet Gairaru	2014-01-18	23	0	15	0	0	0	38	21	6
21	Deurali	Syangja	Bhatkhola	9	Deurali Tinkhola Chisapani	2014-02-24	10	3	15	0	0	0	28	14	0
22	Devithan	Gorkha	Muchhok	2	Dhiska CFUG	2014-02-28	5	0	18	0	2	0	25	23	0
23	Devpurwa CLAC	Banke	Baijapur	7	Shree Jalhan CFUG	2014-02-01	0	26	0	0	0	0	26	24	3
24	Durga Laxmi CLAC	Kailali	Malakheti	7	Durga Laxmi Mahila CFUG	2014-02-07	2	0	23	0	0	0	25	25	0
25	Ekikrti Samudaik CLAC	Chitwan	Piple	4	Lothar UC	2013-09-29	7	16	2	0	0	0	25	25	3

S.N.	Name of CLAC	District	VDC	Ward No.	Affiliated CFUG	Established date	Participants detail								
							BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Other	Total		Poor	Youth (15-24)
												M	F		
26	Galchina	Gorkha	Deurali	7	Rajdevi CFUG	2013-12-28	4	15	0	0	0	0	19	6	7
27	Godana CLAC	Bardia	Neulapur	9	Neulapur BZCFUG/Godana User Group	2014-02-14	18	4	0	0	6	7	21	14	1
28	Gogan Khakharka Pani	Syangja	Setidobhan	9	Goganpani Kholakharka	2014-01-19	16	0	10	0	0	0	26	10	4
29	Gordhohi CLAC	Banke	Binauna	5	Samayabhawani CFUG	2014-01-29	12	15	4	0	0	0	31	31	5
30	Gwasi	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	3	Gwasi CFUG	2013-12-26	19	0	6	0	0	0	25	25	1
31	Hariyali	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	5	Hariyali CFUG	2013-12-26	12	13	0	0	0	0	25	25	3
32	Hariyali CLAC	Bardia	Patabhar	4	Hariyali BZCFUG	2014-02-07	0	26	1	0	0	2	25	24	0
33	Himali	Gorkha	Gorkha	11	Bhangeristhan CFUG	2014-01-26	5	21	1	0	0	0	27	16	3
34	Isnan	Gorkha	Barpak	1	Tasar Pakha CFUG	2014-01-24	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	25	1
35	Jailaxmi	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	2	Jailaxmi Mahila CFUG	2013-12-24	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	25	9
36	Jaishankar	Kanchanpur	Daijee	1	Jaishankar CFUG	2013-12-22	17	6	5	0	0	0	28	28	4
37	Jana Jagriti Mahila	Gorkha	Gorkha	5	Jana Jagriti Mahila CFUG	2014-03-02	4	3	18	0	0	0	25	25	0
38	Kalika	Lamjung	Tarkughat	4	Kalika CFUG	2013-12-17	0	7	14	0	10	0	31	31	0
39	Karmala CLAC	Bardia	Neulapur	3	Karmala BZCFUG	2014-02-15	7	19	2	0	0	9	19	19	0
40	Kerabari	Lamjung	Banjhakhet	2	Kerabari CFUG	2013-12-21	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	3	6
41	Khayaghari CLAC	Bara	Dumarwana	8	Halkhoriya CFMC	2014-03-02	3	16	3	1	0	3	20	23	6
42	Kirepani	Lamjung	Gaunshahar	789	Kirepani CFUG	2013-12-27	14	9	4	0	0	0	27	22	3
43	Kotahidevi CLAC	Banke	Kachanapur	2	Shree Kotahidevi CFUG	2014-02-02	15	6	3	0	1	0	25	21	9
44	Krishna CLAC	Bardia	Daulatpur	4	Krishna CFUG	2014-02-01	0	23	6	0	0	0	29	18	8
45	Kulung	Tanahu	Keshavtar	7	Kulung CFUG	2014-03-01	5	21	3	0	0	8	21	29	0
46	Lali Gurash CLAC	Nawalparasi	Hupsekot	1	Conservation area	2014-03-01	0	23	2	0	0	0	25	25	0
47	Laligurans	Kaski	Kaskikot	2	Kolkopakha CFUG	2014-01-25	0	0	25	0	0	0	25	0	0
48	Lampakha CLAC	Makwanpur	Handikhola	7	Laligurash BZCFUG	2014-02-19	0	22	0	0	0	2	20	22	5
49	Lampakha CLAC	Makwanpur	Manahari	3	Pashupati CFUG	2014-02-19	9	14	3	0	0	0	26	26	5
50	Luiche CLAC	Nawalparasi	Ruchang	3	Kabulati Forest	2014-03-01	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	25	0
51	Mahadevbaba CLAC	Bardia	Bhimapur	7	Mahadevbaba CFUG	2014-02-25	0	28	0	1	0	0	29	16	5
52	Mahadevsthan	Lamjung	Bahundanda	7	Mahadevsthan CFUG	2013-12-20	28	0	0	0	0	0	28	24	2
53	Majuwa	Kaski	Dhital	8	Majuwa CFUG	2013-12-09	8	6	14	0	0	0	28	0	0

S.N.	Name of CLAC	District	VDC	Ward No.	Affiliated CFUG	Established date	Participants detail								
							BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Other	Total		Poor	Youth (15-24)
												M	F		
54	Milijuli	Syangja		3	Jalyakanya Uttardevi Aama Samuha	2014-01-25	0	25	1	0	0	1	25	6	0
55	Mushar Tole CLAC	Bara	Dumarwana	6	Halkhoriya CFMC	2014-03-02	0	23	1	0	0	2	22	24	7
56	Namuna	Lamjung	Tarkughat	7	Talaju CFUG	2013-12-19	1	0	24	0	0	0	25	24	0
57	Namuna	Kaski	Puranchaur	7	Puranpani Bhunagaira	2014-01-10	24	0	1	0	0	0	25	8	5
58	Namuna	Gorkha	Taple	1	Sikhar Gangate CFUG	2014-02-09	5	6	11	0	3	0	25	25	2
59	Namuna Basante	Syangja	Bahakot	7	Basante CFUG	2014-02-22	9	6	10	0	0	0	25	10	0
60	Namuna CLAC	Nawalparasi	Ruchang	3	Kabuliyati CFUG	2014-03-04	0	24	1	0	0	1	24	25	0
61	Nava Jagriti Mahila	Syangja	Thuladihi	9	phurkeghari khukhuredanda	2014-01-14	26	0	0	0	1	0	27	0	0
62	Paribartan	Kaski	Lamachaur	7	Puranpani Bhunagaira	2014-01-14	1	1	28	0	0	0	30	0	0
63	Pariwartanshil	Kailali	Pathariya	4	Aishworya CFUG	2014-02-03	18	4	3	0	0	0	25	25	0
64	Pashupati CLAC	Banke	Kamdi	7	Shree Pasupati CFUG	2014-01-29	16	3	5	1	0	0	25	25	1
65	Pataldevi	Gorkha	Gorkha	4	Dodre CFUG	2014-01-11	8	20	0	0	0	0	28	23	2
66	Pathariya CLAC	Kailali	Chuha	4	Pathariya CFUG	2014-02-08	3	22	0	0	0	0	25	24	0
67	Purnima	Banke	Kamdi	9	Purnima Mahila	2014-02-15	18	8	3	0	0	0	29	29	2
68	Ramdanda	Tanahu	Deurali	6	Ram Danda CFUG	2014-02-20	0	27	0	0	0	1	26	21	0
69	Sagarmatha	Kanchanpur	Daijee	3	Pragati Batawaran CFUG	2013-12-20	18	0	7	0	0	4	21	25	7
70	Samaj Ekata	Banke	Kamdi	9	Samaj Ekata	2014-02-17	9	10	6	2	0	0	27	24	2
71	Samana	Kanchanpur	Krishnapur	1	NabaDurga and Jaishankar CFUG	2013-12-24	19	4	2	0	0	1	24	25	8
72	Saptkanya	Lamjung	Bhulbhule	6	Saptkanya CFUG	2013-12-28	0	31	0	0	0	0	31	26	5
73	Sardikhola	Kaski	Sardikhola	9	Sardikhola CAMC sub committee	2014-01-25	0	16	10	0	0	4	22	23	5
74	Sarse CLAC	Nawalparasi	Naram	5	Conservation area	2014-02-28	0	25	0	0	0	0	25	25	0
75	Shambhu Sunanda CLAC	Kailali	Chuha	8	Shambhu Sunanda CFUG	2014-02-07	8	6	11	0	0	0	25	25	0
76	Shiva Basti	Kaski	Dhital	8	Kahatikhola Kaulepani CFUG	2014-01-14	17	2	6	0	0	0	25	25	0
77	Shiva Shakti	Kaski	Puranchaur	2	Shiva Shakti CFUG	2014-01-11	31	4	5	0	0	0	40	0	0
78	Shivashakti	Syangja	Bhatkhola	1	Arhaletham CFUG	2014-01-25	25	0	2	0	0	0	27	13	0

S.N.	Name of CLAC	District	VDC	Ward No.	Affiliated CFUG	Established date	Participants detail								
							BCT	Janajati	Dalit	Madhesi	Other	Total		Poor	Youth (15-24)
												M	F		
79	Siba	Kanchanpur	Raikawar Bichawa	5	Siba CFUG	2013-12-27	19	0	8	0	0	1	26	15	7
80	Srijanshil	Syangja	Kolma Barahachaur	9	Goganpani Kholakharka CFUG	2014-01-20	3	13	10	0	0	0	26	19	5
81	Sungava	Gorkha	Simjung	8	Pokharaitar Paharaipani CFUG	3/1/2012	0	14	10	0	0	0	24	25	0
82	Suray joty mahilal CLAC	kailali	baliya	3,4	purnima CFUG	11/24/2013	22	0	5	0	0	0	27	27	
83	Suryodaya	Kanchanpur	Suda	7	Tribenimai CFUG	2013-12-21	15	9	1	0	0	2	23	9	6
84	Tallo Kherka Bhedi Kherka	Kaski	Pumdibhumdi	6	Tallo Kherka Bhedi Kherka CFUG	2014-02-01	5	5	15	0	0	3	22	25	4
85	Thanithan	Lamjung	Hiletaksar	9	Thanithan CFUG	2013-12-20	5	19	0	0	0	0	24	21	4
86	Tilahar	Lamjung	Chiti	3	Tilahar CFUG	2013-12-25	26	0	12	0	0	0	38	31	2
87	Tooni Bhanjyang	Tanahu	Jamune Bhanjyang	9	Tooni Bhanjyang CFUG	2014-02-24	0	4	20	0	0	6	18	24	0
							787	983	497	8	25	65	2235	1760	212

Annex 5: Hariyo Ban Program Publication and Outreach Materials

The following materials were produced in the last half-year, with Hariyo Ban Program funding (or co-funding). Some have already been provided to USAID as hard copies. All are being provided to USAID under separate cover in hard copy and/or electronic version.

Annex 5.1: Report – Chitwan Annapurna Landscape: A Rapid Assessment (Both)

Annex 5.2: Report – A Study on Promoting Community Managed Ecosystem in TAL and CHAL (Electronic Copy)

Annex 5.3: Report – GESI Training Manual (Electronic Copy)

Annex 5.4: Report – Gender Assessment of Natural Resource Management: Dynamics of Power Relations and Indigenous Knowledge (Electronic Copy)

Annex 5.5: Report - Guideline for Community Level Climate Change Integrated Adaptation Plan of Action (Nepali) (Both)

Annex 5.6: Stickers – Climate change impacts and adaptation in six different sectors and one mainstreaming adaptation plan in local development plan (*Electronic Copy*)

Annex 5.7: Flip Chart – Causes, mitigation measures and adaptation to climate change (*Electronic Copy*)

Annex 5.8: Poster – Payment for Ecosystem Services (*Both*)

Annex 5.9: Policy Brief – Forest sector policy brief from the perspective of gender and social inclusion (*Electronic Copy*)

Annex 5.10: Plan – CAPA Document of Neulapur VDC of Bardia (*Both*)

Annex 5.11: Plan – CAPA Document of Dhakreshwara CFUG, Tanahun (*Both*)

Annex 5.12: Plan – CAPA Document of Siddhathani CFUG, Tanahun (*Both*)

Annex 5.13: Plan – CAPA Document of Rajdevi CFUG, Gorkha (*Electronic Copy*)

Annex 5.14: Plan – CAPA Document of Jum Danda Jhapri CFUG, Tanahun (*Both*)

Annex 5.15: Video – She is the Change (*CD*)

Annex 5.16: Video – ‘Forest Carbon Inventory Process’ (English) (*CD*)

Annex 5.17: Video – ‘Forest Carbon Inventory Process’ (Nepali) (*CD*)

Annex 5.18: Reference Material – Climate Change and REDD + Terminology (REDD Cell publication) (Nepali) (*Both*)